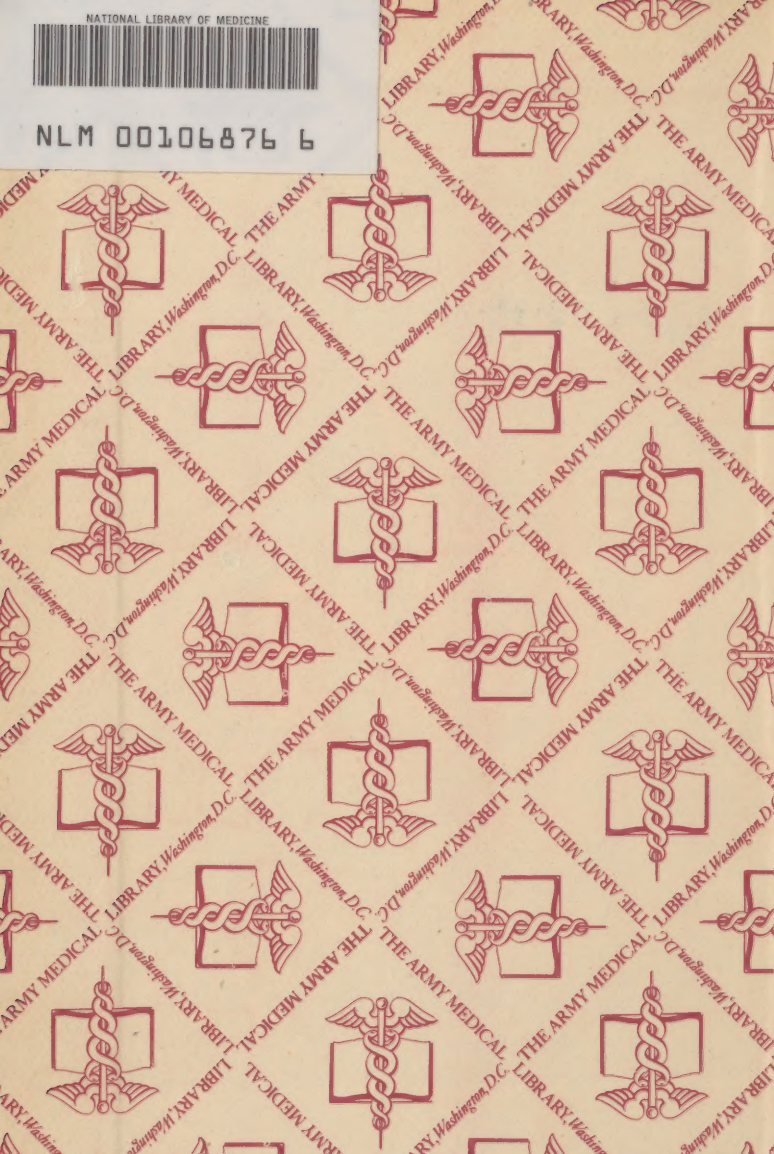




NLM 00106876 6





B. Fenner

Fenner's Formulary

CONTAINING

FORMULÆ

FOR THE

PREPARATION OF ALL THE ELIXIRS, EMULSIONS, ES-
SENCES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, GLYCERITES,
SOLUTIONS, SYRUPS, WINES, &c.,

KNOWN AS

ELEGANT PREPARATI IS,

NOW IN USE.

AS WELL AS FORMULÆ FOR SUCH MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS
AS ARE IN USE IN THE DRUG BUSINESS THAT ARE NOT
OFFICIAL, AND GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR
MAKING FLUID EXTRACTS.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY DRUGGIST.

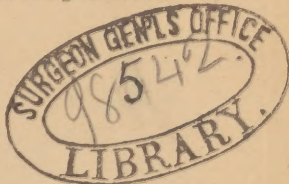
The Formulæ are entirely Practical and Comprehensible.

FIFTH EDITION.

NEW YORK:

ORIGINATED AND PUBLISHED ONLY BY B. FENNER.

1879.



QV

F336f

1879

film no. 10935

Utama

Copyright, 1875, by B. FENNER.

Address all communications and inquiries
until further notice, to

B. FENNER,

WESTFIELD, N. Y

CONTENTS.

For Index to Formulæ see Page 382.

	PAGE.
Preface,	v
Argument. Elegant Preparations, .	vi
Special Notice,	v
Introduction,	viii
General Remarks,	1
Selection Preservation and Preparation,	9
Percolation,	10
Using Fluid Extracts,	11
Dissolving,	12
Filtering,	16
Removing Tannin,	18
Coloring,	20
Weights and Measures,	20
Doses,	21
Flavoring,	22
Elixirs,	24
Emulsions,	113
Essences and Flavoring Extracts, .	131
Fluid Extracts	148
Glycerites,	179
Solutions,	187
Syrups,	210
Wines,	240
Toilet Preparations,	255
Miscellaneous Preparations, .	270
Additional Formulæ,	296

PREFACE TO FIFTH EDITION.

The formulæ contained in these pages have now, for nearly six years, stood the test of critical examination and use by the best Pharmacists and Druggists in the land. The work has been introduced over a wide extent of country, and to the most intelligent Pharmacists; and the author is assured by those who have it in use, that it supplies the long-felt want, and is the long-needed authority for the class of preparations which it represents.

It strikes at the root of the evil that has grown out of the introduction of unofficinal preparations, and enables the Druggist to prepare uniform, reliable, elegant preparations, as he requires them, instead of depending on the variable, unreliable and expensive preparations of the manufacturers.

No labor nor pains have been spared to make the formulæ thorough, expedient and reliable, and to furnish the best practical methods for making the preparations available to all classes of Druggists.

Trusting that the formulæ may tend to the advancement of pharmaceutical science, as well as to the pecuniary benefit of the Druggist, they are respectfully submitted by

June, 1879.

THE AUTHOR.

ARGUMENT.

Elegant Preparations.

This class of preparations have grown rapidly in public favor, because they aim to meet a public want,—the want of reliable, efficient remedies, in palatable and elegant form. The market is flooded with preparations of this class, having more or less of merit, according to the integrity and capability of the manufacturer, but they have no uniformity either in composition, color, elegance or reliability, and the physician who prescribes, the druggist who dispenses, or the patient who takes them, has no guarantee that they contain what they claim, and no remedy for harmful or useless results.

The aim of these Formulæ is to place in the hands of the druggist, reliable instructions and directions for preparing this class of remedies, that they may *know* what they are dispensing, and be able to assure physicians and patrons that their preparations contain what they represent. Trusting that this end may be accomplished, and that these Formulæ may meet this general want among druggists, the author respectfully submits the following pages.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Formulary is Copyrighted, and its contents can only be used as provided for in the *license* granted to the purchaser. It is furnished only by contract with the purchaser, that he is not to dispose of the formulæ herein contained, either by gift or sale to other parties, (except in case of sale and transfer of business) and the author hereby agrees to protect the interests of the parties with whom he deals, and guarantees the Formulæ to produce preparations, equal in medicinal value and elegance, to those furnished by the best manufacturers.

INTRODUCTION.

These Introductory pages are intended to give general directions and instructions for manipulating the various Pharmaceutical products, known as Elegant Preparations. Special processes or directions will be given under the formulæ in which they may occur. Everything that is now in general use throughout the country, in the line of Elegant Preparations, is comprised in this Formulary. New, or Special Formulæ will be furnished upon application by letter to the author.

Blank pages are left after each section for the insertion of such new or special formula as may be desired by the druggist. The instructions and formulæ are all numbered, and particular attention must be paid to the figures in parenthesis, throughout the work, as they refer to the various processes or articles to be employed. Follow the instructions and formulæ closely, and if any difficulty should be experienced in any of them, write to the author for instructions, stating the difficulty clearly and distinctly.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The TRUE OIL OF CINNAMON mentioned in 29 is the oil from the inner bark of Ceylon Cinnamon. There is in the market a True Oil of Cinnamon, made from the leaves instead of the bark. It has an odor resembling Oils of Bay and Cloves mixed, and is not admissible in the preparations.

The Oil of Cassia, made from the coarser Cinnamon barks, is generally used in the flavoring, but it is usually labeled Oil of Cinnamon.

OIL OF NUTMEG may be used instead of Oil of Coriander in the flavoring; but it is not generally as well liked as the latter.

If Fluid Extracts are used instead of drugs in the formula for Elixirs when drugs are directed, omit the Percolating Menstruum, Sugar and Prepared Flavoring and use Elixir (34), enough to make the required measure when completed.

In making Fluid Extracts the index refers to the No. of the Formula; look under which class it comes; then substitute the name of the drug and the name of the menstruum for the words drug and menstruum in the process employed.

A little POWDERED CHARCOAL sprinkled in the filter will usually remove any cloudiness that ordinary filtering may fail to remove.

The color may be removed from Liquors and from many tinctures, etc., by filtering through animal Charcoal.

WINES OR LIQUORS that have become inky or dark colored by contact with iron, can be restored by adding sweet milk, about 1 ounce to the gallon. Allow to stand, and filter. The caseine of the milk unites with the Tannate of Iron and removes it.

A little TANNIN added to vehicles for covering the taste of Quinia, renders the Quinia insoluble and so disguises its taste.

USING CINCHONIDIA INSTEAD OF QUINIA.—Owing to the recent high price of Sulphate of Quinia, Sulphate of Cinchonidia has come into very general use. Without discussing its therapeutic value, it may be simply stated that many of the manufacturers are using it almost altogether in preparations *claiming* to contain Quinine; and also its use is not recommended in place of Quinia, still it *may* be used in any of the formulæ where Quinia is directed. Use one-third more of it than is directed of Quinia. It will also be found necessary to use more Aqua Ammonia to neutralize, than is directed in the Formulæ; and 1 ounce of Alcohol should be used in place of 1 ounce of Elixir, in each pint.

ELIXIR LACTOPEPTINE. The Lactopeptine can be more readily dissolved by adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms Muriatic acid in each pint, although its addition seems incompatible with some of the ingredients claimed in the powder. Color if desired with a little Cochineal.

TANNIN MUST BE REMOVED FROM WINE, as directed (701), when desired to make Bitter Wine of Iron, Wine of Beef and Iron, and Wine of Pepsin, or good preparations cannot be expected.

WINE OF BEEF AND IRON, as made by some of the manufacturers, only represents 1 ounce of Beef in each ounce of the preparation. If it is so desired, use only $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce Extract of Beef in a pint. Precipitation is less liable to occur with this amount.

ELIXIR AND SYRUP HYDRATE OF CHLORAL should be freshly made for dispensing, as they deteriorate by age.

BAY RUM is readily colored by adding to it a little Liquor Potassa or Borax. They also give it the "soft feel" that is desired by barbers.

It sometimes occurs that Elixirs containing Iron, after long standing, gelatinize; this same condition occurs in Fluid Extracts that contain the principle, Peptine. To restore Elixirs or Fluid Extracts that have become gelatinized, warm them by Water Bath until liquefied, and add a little Aqua Ammonia.

FERRIPHOSPHATED in these formulæ refers to the use of Pyrophosphate of Iron, and the preparations so designated are mostly light-colored.

FERRATED refers to the use of Citrate of Iron, and the preparations so called are dark- or wine-colored.

The use of these terms is not the same by different manufacturers, some calling the light-colored iron preparations Ferrated.

The Strawberry and Raspberry Extracts are usually colored red; the Sarsaparilla, brown; Lemon, Orange, etc., yellow.

LEMON COLORING.—A fine coloring for Extract Lemon, Orange, etc., can be made by grating the outside peel of fresh lemons or oranges, and macerating for some time in Alcohol.

EXTRACTS LEMON, ORANGE, etc., are best made from the Formulæ 301, 303, etc. The advantage is that they mix readily with syrups or aqueous solutions, without making a cloud or milkiness, as is the case when stronger extracts are used. A larger quantity of these can be used.

The essences also, as Almond (282), Anise (283), Caraway (287), Cinnamon (292), Peppermint (305), Fennel (297), Spearmint (312), etc., are very convenient for making medicated Waters, Syrups, etc., extemporaneously, as they mix readily as above explained.

Stronger Extracts can be made by using double the amount of the Flavoring Oil, and Cologne Spirit without dilution, omitting the other ingredients.

SOLUTION PHOSPHORIC ACID (No. 620 , and Dilute Phosphoric Acid (No. 621 , must make no cloud or precipitate when mixed with Tincture Muriate of Iron.

As much of the Glacial Phosphoric Acid of commerce contains Phosphate of Sodium and other impurities, it is necessary to continue the heat for along time, in order to convert the phosphate into a Pyrophosphate ; sometimes, also, more nitric acid than the formulæ direct, is necessary.

When making these solutions, test with Tincture of Muriate of Iron occasionally. If no cloud or precipitate is formed, it is all right, but should any cloudiness occur, add a little more Nitric Acid and continue the heat until it will stand that test

DILUTE PHOSPHORIC ACID may be conveniently made by adding 2 fluid-ounces of the Solution Phosphoric Acid to $10\frac{1}{2}$ fluid-ounces of distilled water.

SOLUTION PHOSPHATE OF LIME may be made according to the fine print in Formula No. 623, and answers very well for most purposes.

SOLUTION LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME may be made from the Solution Phosphate of Lime, prepared as above, by adding to each 1 ounce of the Solution, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms Lactic Acid. This answers for most purposes.

SOLUTION PYROPHOSPHATE OF IRON (No. 626 . Add 1 ounce Prepared Flavoring to each pint, to keep from mould.ng.

PYROPHOSPHATE AND CITRATE OF IRON AND BISMUTH become insoluble by long standing. If they do not readily dissolve by following the directions, 8, 9, 10, they should be discarded as unfit for use.

Do not use a high degree of heat in dissolving these salts.

WHEN QUINIA IS TO BE DISSOLVED in cold weather, it is best to warm the menstruum to about 100 degrees (11).

Be sure Quinia is all dissolved before adding other preparations.

IT IS ADVANTAGEOUS to keep on hand, Solutions of Bismuth, Citrate, and Pyrophosphate of Iron, Strychnia, and such other salts as come in frequent use. They are convenient in dispensing, outside of their use in the Elegant Preparations.

WHEN SYRUPS ARE MADE BY PERCOLATION, a diaphragm of perforated tin, wood or porcelain, should be placed at the bottom of the percolator, so that the sugar will not mass in the neck, and hinder percolation. It should rest on the shoulder of the percolator, a half inch or so above the neck.

Do not use tin with acid or iron preparations. Such diaphragms are convenient in percolating drugs as well.

THE SYRUPS IN THE FORMULÆ are made heavy with sugar, and so designed that they may keep a long time. In Syrups required for

use in cool weather, if 16 ounces of sugar are directed in the formula, 14 ounces may be used instead, and 1 ounce of water added to the menstruum.

THE NAME "CHURCHILL" as applied to the Syrups of Hypophosphites, has led to much confusion, as in different parts of the country, different preparations are sold by that name. As Churchill first introduced the Hypophosphites, they all bear his name.

To obviate this confusion, instruct your physicians to designate the Syrups by the names of the Salts which they contain.

SYRUP IPECAC, as made from the Formula in the Pharmacopœia, always has a cloudiness or precipitate. A beautiful clear syrup can be made as follows :

Take of Fluid Extract Ipecac,	1 ounce,
Water,	8 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	14 ounces.

Mix the Fluid Extract with the water, and filter ; then dissolve the sugar in the filtrate, either by percolation or heat.

OTHER SYRUPS, such as Seneka, Squills Compound, Sarsaparilla Comp., Stillingia Comp., etc., when made from Fluid Extracts, are best made as above ; by mixing the required amount of Fluid Extract with enough water to make 9 ounces, filtering, and then dissolving 14 ounces of sugar in the filtrate. Add Carb. Magnesium to the filter, if necessary to make clear.

REMOVING TANNIN.

General directions for removing Tannin will be found on pp. 18 and 19, and for Detannating Wine, on p. 240.

The Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, as prepared (841), may be used to remove the Tannin from Elixirs, but is not admissible in Wines, as it destroys their acidity and flavor. This method of removing Tannin has been in use for a long time, but as the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron is usually prepared, the process is tedious and slow, and it is useless after standing some time. As prepared (841), however, it can be quickly made without much trouble, and will keep for any length of time without change. As some still prefer the Iron process for removing Tannin, it is given here for convenient reference.

After preparing the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron as directed, mix from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ounces with each pint of the Elixir desired to be detannated, allow to stand 24 hours, shaking occasionally, and filter; test, as directed on page 18, for Tannin, and, if any be present, add more Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, and proceed as before, until detannated.

THE SELECTION, PRESERVATION, AND PREPARATION.

1. **Selection of Drugs.**

Without good material it is of course impossible to produce good results; you cannot expect to make a good simple elixir from inferior or worthless oils, nor can you expect to produce so good an Elixir of Calisaya Bark from an article that costs only 20 or 30 cents a pound, as from one that is worth five times that amount.

Never try to work up worthless or spoiled material into an elegant preparation.

2. **The Flavoring Oils,**

especially the Oil of Orange, should be kept in a cool, dark place and in colored bottles. The *Flavoring* when made up will keep perfectly under ordinary treatment for any length of time.

Buy your flavoring oils and chemicals of a house of established reputation, and submit them then to the test of your judgment before using them.

3. **Preparations containing Iron,**

should be kept in colored bottles, and not exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

4. The Bases of the Preparations most commonly used:

Elixir, (simple), Elixir Calisaya, Elixir Gentian, Elixir Pepsin, &c., should be kept on hand in quantity, their various combinations can then be made up in a short time. It is unnecessary to keep large quantities of any but those in most common use, prepared, as most of them can be made up while a customer is waiting.

PERCOLATION.

5. Percolation

is the process generally employed for obtaining the strength of Roots, Barks, Herbs, &c, although maceration may generally be employed by those who prefer it. The following in regard to percolation, from the U. S. Pharmacopœia, is inserted here for reference :

“The substance to be subjected to percolation, after having been reduced by sifting to a uniform powder of the fineness indicated in the formula, is to be put into a basin,” and rubbed with a portion of the menstruum “until uniformly moistened.”

“A portion of the powder is now to be carefully placed upon the diaphragm” (a piece of cotton or cloth in the neck of the percolator) “and pressed gently until the muslin, resting against the sides of the percolator, just above the neck, is covered with a uniform layer. The remainder of the powder is then to be transferred

to the percolator and compressed evenly and firmly, and the leveled surface covered with a circular piece of moistened muslin or paper, so that the liquid poured upon it may penetrate equably and not disarrange the powder."

"The percolator being now properly supported with its neck in a bottle previously marked, for the quantity or quantities of liquid to be percolated, the menstruum is to be poured on until the space above is nearly filled; and a layer of it must be constantly maintained above the powder, so as to prevent the access of air to its interstices, until all has been added, or until the requisite quantity of percolate has been obtained."

6. The Proper Fineness of Drugs

requiring percolation, in these preparations, is given in each formula. The fineness indicated can be ascertained by reference to the Pharmacopœia or Dispensatory.

They may be, either ground, powdered in a mortar, or bought of a wholesale druggist, of the required fineness for percolation. *Very fine powders* cannot be profitably nor conveniently employed for percolating.

USING FLUID EXTRACTS.

7. Fluid Extracts of Reliable Make

may be used instead of drugs in these preparations, although their use, unless the druggist prepares them, is not recommended, on account of their uncertainty and expense.

As each fluid-ounce of a Fluid Extract is intended to represent a troy ounce of the drug, the same fluid measure as is indicated of troy weight, should be used when they are adopted.

DISSOLVING.

8. Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium

(Soluble Citrate of Bismuth) should be rubbed down in a mortar, and then dissolved by adding two drachms of Hot Water to each drachm of the Salt, and Water of Ammonia, drop by drop, until the solution is clear. Use no more Water of Ammonia than is necessary for this result.

This Salt must be thus dissolved before adding to the menstruum.

a. If, after standing, any precipitate occurs, in preparations containing this salt, a little Water of Ammonia added will usually dissolve it.

b. Any acid precipitates solutions containing this salt, hence, care must be taken that the elixirs, etc., with which it is combined, have no excess of acid.

c. A formulæ for a solution of this salt, convenient for combining with elixirs, etc., will be found among the solutions. (601).

9. Citrate of Iron and Ammonium.

(Soluble Citrate of Iron) dissolves readily in hot water, and generally in cold water. Use two drachms to each drachm of the salt. If the Iron does not dissolve readily in the water, add a few drops of Water of Ammonia.

a. Citrate of Iron and Quinia, Citrate of Iron and Strychnia, and other combinations of the Citrate of Iron, are dissolved in the same manner; Ammonia must not, however, be added to the combinations containing Quinia.

These salts must be thus dissolved before adding to the menstruum.

b. A formula for a solution of Citrate of Iron and Ammonium, convenient for combining with Elixirs, etc., will be found among the Solutions. (603).

10. Pyrophosphate of Iron

is best dissolved by agitating with two drachms hot water to each drachm of the salt; the heat should be continued until the solution is complete.

It can also be dissolved readily, by rubbing fine with an equal bulk of sugar, in a mortar, and adding cold water in the same proportions as above. If the Pyrophosphate has

become old and dull in appearance, it is sometimes necessary to add a few drops of Water of Ammonia, to make the solution clear.

a. An excess of acid precipitates solutions of this salt.

This salt must be dissolved before adding to the menstruum.

b. A formula for a solution of Pyrophosphate of Iron, convenient for combining with Elixirs, etc., will be found among the Solutions. (626).

11. Quinia Salts,

unless otherwise directed in the formula, must be dissolved by rubbing in a mortar with separate portions of the menstruum, and allowing to stand until the solution is complete. The solution of Quinia Salts is facilitated by warming the menstruum to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

a. When Citric Acid is used, the Quinia must first be rubbed with a portion of the menstruum, and then the acid, previously dissolved in a little water or elixir, added. Do not rub the acid with the Quinia before dissolving, nor add its solution to the Quinia until the Quinia is first rubbed up with a portion of the menstruum.

b When Water of Ammonia is added to neutralize the acid in the solutions, care must be taken to add just enough, and no more, as an excess of Ammonia precipitates the Quinia. This can be ascertained by testing with test paper, or usually by observing the solution as you add the Ammonia. It should be added drop by drop, until the solution loses its blue color or tint, and becomes clear and transparent. The Aqua Ammonia should be mixed with about twice as much Elixir before adding to the Solutions.

12. Cinchonidia.

The same general directions apply to dissolving Cinchonidia as Quinia. A little more Aqua Ammonia is usually required to neutralize.

13. Strychnia Salts

must be dissolved by rubbing in a mortar, with separate portions of the menstruum, or with hot water.

a. When combining Strychnia with other preparations, be sure that it is all dissolved before adding the other ingredients.

b. As an extra precaution, all preparations containing Strychnia should be filtered after it is added.

c. A formula for a solution of Sulphate of Strychnia, convenient for combining with Elixirs, etc., will be found among the Solutions. (627).

14. Salts in Crystals,

like Bromide of Potassium, etc., should be made fine in a mortar, before adding to the menstruum.

15. Other Salts

mentioned in the formulæ, are readily soluble in the menstruum; wherever difficulty might be expected, definite directions are given in the formulæ.

FILTERING.

16. Too much Importance

cannot be attached to this process, as upon it depends the elegant appearance and brilliancy of the preparations. It is but little trouble to filter nearly everything in the line of Elegant Preparations, and the result amply repays the outlay of time. The porcelain filter holder, and the wire filter rack, are very useful adjuncts to the process of filtering, and substances may be filtered very rapidly by their use. In absence of these conven-

iences, some sticks or pipe-stems put inside the funnel, will keep the filtering paper from "hugging" the funnel, and greatly facilitate the process.

17. For Filtering Elixirs, Wines, Solutions, etc.,

the ordinary filtering paper should be used. For filtering Glycerites, Syrups, etc., the ordinary flannel filter is the best.

18. In Removing Tannin,

the elixir treated should first be filtered through a muslin filter, as it is much more expeditious.

19. Elixir Pepsin,

made from the stomachs, should be run through a muslin filter several times before filtering through paper.

20. All Preparations with which Strychnia are combined,

should be filtered after the Strychnia is added, as a precaution against accident.

REMOVING TANNIN.

21.**First Process.**

Take the required amount of Albumen (white of egg), as is directed in each formula in which it is desired to remove the Tannin, and beat it with a portion of the elixir being treated, to mix it thoroughly; add the balance of the elixir, shake; and allow to stand four days, shaking up every day; then filter through muslin or paper, (18) pouring back into the filter again, the first portion that runs through.

22. Owing to the difference in the Quality of Drugs,

it may be that the designated quantity of Albumen would not be enough to remove all the Tannin: this can be readily ascertained by testing a little of the elixir, after filtering with Tincture Muriate of Iron; if Tannin be present, it will show an inky color, and must be treated with a little more Albumen, as before. This process removes all the Tannin, and if the amount of Albumen was just enough to remove it, and no more, it *will require no further treatment*, but if the elixir should cloud, or precipitate, after standing, it is on account of an excess of

Albumen, which must be removed by the following:

23. Second Process.

Add the designated amount of Citric Acid, and allow to stand four days, shaking every day, then filter through paper.

24. It sometimes occurs

that the designated amount of Citric Acid is not quite enough to precipitate all the excess of Albumen, as mentioned in 23; in that case, the elixirs will cloud up after filtering, and a little more Citric Acid must be added, the preparation be allowed to stand two or three days, and again filtered; should it then be much "acid," it must be filtered through Carbonate of Magnesium. This process removes the excess of Albumen, and the preparation is ready for use.

25. The Excess of Albumen

may be more expeditiously removed by heating the preparation containing it to boiling, for a moment after adding the Citric Acid, which *coagulates* the albumen, and then filtering.

The Prepared Flavoring must not be added until after it is thus removed.

COLORING.

26. It is not Desirable

to color many of the preparations for which formulæ are given, as the natural colors usually suffice, and it is difficult always to get the same shade of color when it is attempted. The process for coloring is given, however, in the formulæ for preparations that are usually colored by manufacturers, and formulæ for coloring solutions will be found among the Solutions. (604, 605).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

27. Troy Weight

is the standard adopted in these formulæ, in conformity to the acknowledged authorities. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, and the Avoirdupois ounce only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The druggist can readily convert the Avoirdupois into Troy weight, by adding $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains to each Avoirdupois ounce.

The measure used is the ordinary Liquid or Wine Measure,

Each pint containing	16	fluid-ounces,
“ ounce “	8	“ drachms,
“ drachm “	60	minims.

DOSES.

28. The Ordinary Doses

of the preparations are mentioned under each one in stating the quantity or quantities of the medicinal agent that a designated amount contains; for example, under Elixir Calisaya Bark, and Pyrophosphate of Iron, "each fluid-drachm contains 5 grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Iron," it is understood that a fluid-drachm, or teaspoonful is the ordinary dose.

FLAVORING.

29. Flavoring.

Take of Oil of Orange, 4 ounces,
" Caraway Seed 2 drachms,
" Coriander " 2 "
" Cassia, 2 "
(or True Oil of Cinnamon, 1 drachm)
Oil of Anise, 1 drachm.

Alcohol, enough to make 20 ounces, mix the Oils, and dissolve them with the Alcohol.

This flavoring is used only in making the Prepared Flavoring, the Elixir, and the Flavored Syrup. It is necessary that only the best quality of Oils be used. (1).

The Oil of Sweet Orange is the best and cheapest; the Oil of Caraway *Seed* must be used, and not the Oil of Caraway *Chaff* that is generally sold. The True Oil of Cinnamon makes the finest flavor, but the Oil of Cassia will answer. When dissolved in the Alcohol as directed, the Flavoring will keep for any length of time. See 2, in regard to the preservation of the Oils, etc.

30. Prepared Flavoring.

Take of Flavoring (29), 2½ ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium, 1 ounce,
Alcohol, 5 ounces,
Water, 10 "

Rub the Flavoring with the Magnesium in a mortar, add part of the Water and Alcohol previously mixed, triturate thoroughly, and filter; then add through the filter the remaining Alcohol and Water, and enough Diluted Alcohol, if necessary, to make the measure one pint. This Prepared Flavoring will be found very convenient to use in preparations where it is desired to obtain the strength of drugs, or remove the Tannin, as also in Syrups, etc., and will be referred to, by number, through the Formulary. The flavor is much better obtained in this manner than when the elixir is used as a percolate.

The Prepared Flavoring is used, one ounce in each pint of the desired preparation.

ELIXIRS.

31. In these Preparations,

a Simple or Cordial Elixir is used as the base, in the same manner as Water is used in dissolving salts, Diluted Alcohol in making tinctures, or Simple Syrup in making syrups. This base is designated in these pages as ELIXIR; manufacturers call it Simple Elixir, Cordial Elixir, Curaçoa Cordial, and various other names.

32. Care must be taken

in the selection of the materials that enter into the composition of these preparations, remembering always that *good results cannot be obtained from poor material*. (1.) It is also necessary to be careful, cleanly, and exact in making them, so that the results obtained may please your customers and yourselves.

33. Any Special Combination

or preparation may be made up in the form of an elixir, at the will and judgment of the druggist, the *Elixir* being compatible with anything that might be desired in that form.

34.**Elixir.**

Take of Flavoring (29)	1 ounce,
Alcohol,	38 ounces,
Water,	4½ pints,
Sugar, (Avoir. weight)	2½ lbs,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	½ ounce.

Mix two ounces of the Alcohol with the Flavoring, and rub in a mortar with the Carb. Magnesium, mix the balance of the Alcohol with the water, triturate two pints of the mixture with the Flavoring and Magnesium in the mortar, and filter into the remaining Alcohol and Water; then dissolve in the liquid, the sugar, by agitation, and filter the whole through the same filter, to make the preparation clear and brilliant. If it is desired to flavor the Elixir more, it can be readily done by using more of the flavoring, and, if necessary, a corresponding amount of Carb. Magnesium. The elixir will keep perfectly for any length of time, and is improved by age. If Cologne Spirit, of the same proof as Alcohol, is used instead of Alcohol, a finer flavor will be produced.

The *Elixir* as above, is used as a solvent for various salts, and as a vehicle for various solutions, etc., and may be used as a percolate, but when it is desired to obtain the

strength of a drug by percolation or maceration, it is better to proceed as in the following articles, 35 and 36.

35. Percolating Menstruum.

Take of Alcohol,	38 ounces,
Water,	4½ pints.

Mix and filter through a little Carb. Magnesium.

This is used merely as a percolate, as the strength of the drug is better obtained, and the flavor of the Elixir better preserved by adding the sugar and flavoring after the percolation and removal of Tannin.

The proportion of Alcohol and Water is the same as in the *Elixir*, and after the other ingredients are added (36), it is essentially the same as the *Elixir* (34).

36. In making an Elixir

requiring percolation, take of the drug or drugs, the amount stated in the Formula :

Percolating Menstruum enough

to produce of the percolate	13 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Percolate the drugs with the Percolating Menstruum, as directed (5) until thirteen ounces have been obtained. Remove the Tannin (21, 22, 23, 24), if necessary ; then

add the Sugar and the Prepared Flavoring (30) and enough of the Percolating Menstruum (35), if required, to make the measure one pint. Dissolve the sugar by agitation and filter.

If only small quantities of the drug are used, it is not necessary to proceed in this manner, as the strength of the drugs would be exhausted with the Elixir.

37. Elixir Acetate of Potassium.

Take of Acetate of Potassium, 1280 grains
($2\frac{2}{3}$ Troy ounces),

Elixir (34) enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Acetate in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Acetate of Potassium.

38. Elixir Aconite Root.

Take of Tincture Aconite Root, 256 minims,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Mix. Each fluid-drachm contains two minims Tincture Aconite Root.

39. Elixir Anise.

Take of Anise Seed, in fine powder, a Troy ounce.

Elixir enough to make one pint.

Percolate (5) the Anise with the Elixir until one pint is obtained, and filter.

Dose one or two fluid-drachms.

40. Elixir Arsenic.

Take of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, 640 minims ($1\frac{1}{3}$ fluid-ounces),
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five minims Fowler's Solution.

41. Elixir of Arsenic and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir of Arsenic (40), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13-627). Add the Elixir Arsenic, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five minims Fowler's Solution and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

42. Elixir Arsenic and Quinia.

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 64 grains,
Citric Acid, 10 grains,
Fowler's Solution, 640 minims,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Sulphate Quinia with a portion of the Elixir, and add the Citric Acid previously dissolved (602), then add the balance

of the Elixir, and allow to stand until the solution is perfectly clear (about two hours); lastly, add the Fowler's Solution, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five minims Fowler's Solution and one-half grain Quinia.

43. Elixir Arsenic, Quinia and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir, Arsenic and Quinia (42) 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13-627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five minims Fowler's Solution, one-half grain Quinia, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

44. Elixir Assafoetida.

Take of Tincture Assafoetida, 2 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint

Rub the Tincture with the Carbonate of Magnesium, in a mortar, and gradually add eight ounces of the Elixir, filter, and add enough Elixir to make the measure one pint.

Each fluid-drachm contains about two grains Assafoetida.

45. Elixir Atropia.

Take of Sulphate of Atropia, 2 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Atropia by rubbing in a mortar with separate portions of the Elixir, and filter if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-sixty-fourth grain Atropia.

46. Elixir Beef.

Take of Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Citric Acid, 5 grains,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract and the Acid in the Elixir, and filter.

Each tablespoonful ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce) represents one ounce of Fresh Beef.

Remark.—Each ounce of Liebig's Extract of Meat represents thirty-two ounces of Fresh Beef.

47. Elixir Beef and Iron.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am
monium, 64 grains,
Elixir Beef (46), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9-603), and add the Elixir; filter if necessary.

Each tablespoonful represents one ounce Fresh Beef, two grains Iron.

48. Elixir Belladonna.

Take of Belladonna Leaves, in
coarse powder, 256 grains,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Perecolate (5 the Belladonna with the Elixir until one pint is obtained.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Belladonna.

49. Elixir Bismuth.

Take of the Citrate of Bismuth and

Ammonium,	256 grains,
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8-601), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Soluble Citrate of Bismuth.

50. Elixir Bismuth and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia,	2 grains,
Elixir Bismuth (49)	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13-627), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Bismuth, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

51. Elixir Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-

monium, Citrate of Bis-	
muth and Ammonium,	
each,	128 grains,
Sulphate of Strychnia,	2 grains,
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9-603), Bismuth (8-601), and Strychnia (13-627), add to the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one grain Bismuth and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

52. Elixir Blackberry Root.

Take of Blackberry Root, in coarse

powder,	2 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum (35),	1 pint.
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the Blackberry with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the prepared Flavoring and the Sugar as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Blackberry Root.

**53. Elixir Black Cohosh,
(Cimicifuga).**

Take of Black Cohosh, in coarse

powder,	2 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum (35),	1 pint.
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the powder with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces have passed,

then add the Prepared Flavoring and the Sugar as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains of Black Cohosh.

54. Elixir Black Cohosh Comp.

Take of Black Cohosh, in coarse

powder, Colchicum Root,

in coarse powder, each, 1 ounce,

Iodide of Potassium, 256 grains,

Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint.

Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained then add the Iodide of Potassium, Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains each Black Cohosh and Colchicum Roots, and two grains Iodide of Potassium.

55. Elixir Bromide of Ammonium.

Take of Bromide of Ammonium, 640 grains,

($1\frac{1}{3}$ Troy ounces),

Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromide in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Bromide of Ammonium.

59. Elixir Bromide of Morphia.

Take of Bromide of Morphia, 16 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromide in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain Bromide of Morphia.

60. Elixir Bromide of Potassium.

Take of Bromide of Potassium, 1280 grains,
(2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Troy ounces),

Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromide (14) in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Bromide of Potassium.

This may be colored with a little Carmine Solution (605) if desired.

61. Elixir Bromide of Quinia.

Take of Bromide of Quinia, 128 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub the Bromide to a fine powder in a mortar, then with the Elixir. Allow to stand until dissolved, and filter if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Bromide of Quinia.

62. Elixir Bromide of Sodium.

Take of Bromide of Sodium, 1280 grains,
(2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Troy ounces),

Elixir enough to make 1 pint

Dissolve the Bromide in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Bromide of Sodium.

63. Elixir Buchu.

Take of Buchu Leaves, in moderately fine powder, 4 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Buchu (5) with the Percolating Menstruum (35) until thirteen ounces are obtained; remove the Tannin, if desired, with one-half ounce Albumen (21, 22) and five grains Citric Acid (23, 24); add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring, as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains fifteen grains Buchu.

Remark.—If Fluid Extract Buchu is used in making this Elixir, rub the Extract and Elixir, previously mixed, with one-fourth ounce Carbonate of Magnesium, and filter.

64. Elixir Buchu Compound.

Take of Buchu, in moderately fine
powder, 2 ounces,
Pareira Brava, Stone Root,
each in coarse powder, 1 ounce,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate (5) the powders with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring, as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Buchu, four grains each Pareira Brava and Stone Root.

65. Elixir Calisaya Bark.

Take of Calisaya Bark in coarse
powder, 640 grains,
($1\frac{1}{3}$ Troy ounces),
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate (5) the powder with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; remove the Tannin with one ounce Albumen (21, 22) and five grains Citric

Acid (23, 24), as directed, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring, as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark.

Remark 1.—The Bark used in this Elixir, is the Yellow Cinchona or Calisaya Bark, and is worth from 90 cents to \$1.30 per pound (1875).

Other species may be used for making Elixirs of Cinchona, but this Bark meets the general requirements better than any other, as it contains less astringent properties and more of the valuable alkaloids than any other variety.

It should be bought either whole, or ground to the proper fineness for percolation, the powdered Bark cannot be advantageously used.

Remark 2.—The quantity of Albumen required depends, of course, upon the amount of astringent that the Bark contains.

The amount designated—one ounce in each pint—is about the average quantity required. Some species, however, require less, and some, if thoroughly exhausted, require more. The quantity can be regulated by the general directions (21, 22).

Remark 3.—Most of the manufacturers do not use the Bark at all, in making Elixirs of Calisaya or Cinchona, but employ the alkaloids. Formulæ for the preparations made in this manner are given (66, etc.)

Coloring.—This Elixir, when it is desired to dispense as *Elixir Calisaya*, may be colored with a little Carmine Solution (605) and Caramel (604), but must be left uncolored for its combinations.

66. Elixir Calisaya or Cinchona.
(Made from the alkaloids.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia,	5 grains,
Sulphate of Cinchonidia,	10 grains,
Citric Acid (602),	3 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i> , about	10 drops,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Rub the Sulphates in a mortar with a portion of the Elixir. Dissolve the Acid in another portion of the Elixir, and add to the solution of the Sulphates in the mortar; then add the balance of the Elixir, and allow to stand until dissolved and entirely clear (11, *a.*); then add enough Water of Ammonia to neutralize the Acid (11, *b.*).

Each fluid-drachm represents five grains Calisaya.



Coloring.—For dispensing as *Elixir Calisaya* or *Cinchona*, color with a little Carmine Solution (605) and Caramel (604), but leave uncolored for the combinations.

Remark.—This Elixir may be used instead of 65, either as a simple Elixir of Calisaya, or in its combinations, although its use is not generally recommended, as it is not a true Elixir of Calisaya Bark. It represents, however, most of the crystallizable Salts of the Bark, and in the same proportion as they are contained in a good quality of the Bark, viz., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is a fine Elixir, very readily made, and similar to that furnished by most manufacturers.

67. Elixir Calisaya and Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and

Ammonium, 128 grains.

Elixir Calisaya (65 or 66), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the Elixir Calisaya, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Bismuth.

68. Elixir Calisaya, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,

Elixir Calisaya and Bismuth

(67), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Bismuth, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

69. Elixir Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya Bark (65), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Elixir Calisaya, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron.

70. Elixir Calisaya, Ferriphosphated.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Elixir Calisaya (65 or 66), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Elixir Calisaya, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron.

Remark.—This formula is given because it corresponds, in quantity, with most of the manufacturers'; the formula 69 is usually preferred when adopted.

71. Elixir Cinchona, Ferrated.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-
monium, 128 grains,
Elixir Calisaya or Cincho-
na (66), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Elixir,
and filter.

Each fluid-drachm represents five grains
Cinchona and one grain Citrate of Iron.

**72. Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.
(Ferriphosphated Elixir Calisaya,
with Bismuth.)**

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and
Ammonium, 128 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, Ferri-
phosphated (70), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the
Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Cal-
isaya, one grain each Iron and Bismuth

**73. Elixir Cinchona, Iron and Bismuth.
(Ferrated Elixir Cinchona with Bismuth.)**

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and
Ammonium, 128 grains.
Elixir Cinchona, Ferrated
(71), .1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm represents five grains Cinchona, one grain each Iron and Bismuth.

74. Elixir Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and
Bismuth (72), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain each Iron and Bismuth, and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

75. Elixir Calisaya Bark and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia. 2 grains.
Elixir Calisaya (65 or 66) . 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

76. Elixir Calisaya Bark, Pyrophosphate of Iron, and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 4 grains,
Elixir Calisaya Bark and
Pyrophosphate of Iron, (69) 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, two grains Iron and one-thirty-second grain Strychnia.

Remark.—This Elixir contains more Iron and Strychnia than any that the manufacturers put in the market, and the physicians must know its strength in prescribing it.

**77. Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia.
(Ferriphosphated Elixir Calisaya with
Strychnia).**

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, Ferriphos-
phated (70), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

78. Elixir Cinchona, Iron and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains,
Elixir Cinchona, ferrated (71), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one-fiftieth grain Strychnia.

79. Elixir Calisaya Bark with Tincture Muriate of Iron.

Take of Citrate of Potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Tincture Muriate of Iron, 320 minims,
Elixir Calisaya Bark (65)
enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the Elixir Calisaya, add the Tincture Muriate of Iron, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, and about six drops Tincture of Iron.

80. Elixir Calisaya Bark with Protoxide of Iron.

Take of Solution Protoxide of
Iron (625), 1 ounce,
Elixir Calisaya Bark, (65
or 66), 15 ounces.

Mix, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark and one grain Protoxide of Iron.

81. Elixir Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron.

Take of Solution Protoxide of Iron
(625), $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce,
Syrup, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,

Water, 5 ounces,
Elixir Calisaya (66), 8 ounces.
Mix and color with Caramel (604), and filter.

Remark.—This is similar to the Boston preparation.

82. Elixir Calisaya Bark and Extract of Beef.

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Elixir Calisaya Bark (65), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract of Meat in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark and one-quarter ounce Beef.

83. Elixir Calisaya Bark, Iron and Extract of Beef.

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Elixir Calisaya Bark and
Iron (70), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract of Meat in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one grain Iron, one-quarter ounce Beef.

84. Elixir Calisaya Bark, Iron and Bismuth with Extract of Beef.

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and
Bismuth (72), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one grain Iron, one grain Bismuth and one-quarter ounce Beef.

85. Elixir Calisaya Bark, Iron and Strychnia with Extract of Beef.

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and
Strychnia (77), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one grain Iron, one sixty-fourth grain Strychnia and one-quarter ounce Beef.

86. Elixir Calisaya Bark and Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (Remark 162), 256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya Bark (65), 1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin in the Elixir for twenty-four hours, and filter

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, two grains Pepsin.

87. Elixir Calisaya, Bismuth and Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (162), 256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, and Bismuth (67), 1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, 2 grains Pepsin.

88. Elixir Calisaya Bark, Iron and Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (162), 256 grains.

Elixir Calisaya Bark and

Iron (70),

1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one grain Iron and 2 grains Pepsin.

89. Elixir Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (Re-

mark 162),

256 grains,

Elixir Calisaya, Iron and

Bismuth (72),

1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one grain Bismuth and two grains Pepsin

90. Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia with Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (Re-
mark 162), 256 grains.
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and
Strychnia (77), 1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia and 2 grains Pepsin.

91. Elixir Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia with Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (Re-
mark 162), 256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, Iron, Bis-
muth and Strychnia (74), 1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one grain Bismuth, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia and two grains Pepsin.

92. Elixir Calisaya with Hypophosphites.

Take of Hypophosphite of Calcium (Lime), 256 grains,
Hypophosphite of Sodium (Soda), 128 grains,
Elixir Calisaya Bark (65) enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Salts very fine in a mortar; dissolve by rubbing with separate portions of the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, two grains Hypophosphite of Lime and one grain Hypophosphite of Soda.

93. Elixir Calisaya with Lactophosphate of Lime.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate of Lime (616), 1 ounce,
Elixir Calisaya Bark (65), 15 ounces.

Mix, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark and one grain Lactophosphate of Lime.

94. Elixir Calisaya with Phosphates, Compound.

Take of Solution Phosphate of Iron (622) $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Phosphate of Lime (623), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Solution Phosphoric Acid
(620) $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Elixir Calisaya (65) enough
to make 1 pint.

Mix, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one-half grain each Phosphate of Iron and Lime, with an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

95. Elixir Capsicum.

Take of Capsicum, in fine powder, 256 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate the Capsicum for five days in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Capsicum.

96. Elixir Cathartic Compound.

Take of Senna, in coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Licorice Root, in coarse
powder, 1 ounce,
Epsom Salts, 2 ounces,
Ginger, in fine powder, 48 grains,
Coriander, in fine powder, 80 grains,
Scammony, Jalap, each 130 grains,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar, 3 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Perecolate all the powders except the Scammony with the Perecolating Menstruum until twelve ounces have passed ; then dissolve the Scammony by rubbing in a mortar with the mixture, and then the Sugar and Epsom Salts, by shaking until dissolved. Lastly, add the Prepared Flavoring, and filter through a flannel strainer.

Dose, from one to two teaspoonsful.

97. Elixir Chlorate of Potassium.

Take of Chlorate of Potassium, 256 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub the Chlorate to a very fine powder, dissolve in two ounces Hot Water, add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Chlorate of Potassium.

98. Elixir Chloroform.

Take of Chloroform, 128 minims,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Mix the Chloroform with one ounce of Alcohol and add the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one minim Chloroform.

99. Elixir Citrate of Caffea.

Take of Citrate of Caffea, 64 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain of Caffea.

100. Elixir Citrate of Iron.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-
monium, 256 grains,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron.

101. Elixir Citrate of Iron and Quinia.

Take of Citrate of Iron and
Quinia, 256 grains.
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate (9), add the Elixir, and filter.

102. Elixir Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.

Take of Citrate of Iron and
Strychnia, 256 grains.
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate (9), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.

103. Elixir Citrate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Take of Citrate of Iron, Quinia
and Strychnia, 256 grains.
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate (9), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

104. Elixir Citrate of Lithium.

Take of Citrate of Lithium, 256 grains.
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Lithium.

105. Elixir Cinchonidia.

Take of Sulphate of Cinchon-
idia, 128 grains.
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Cinchonidia by rubbing in a mortar with the Elixir, and allowing to stand about two hours, filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Cinchonidia.

106 Elixir Cincho-Quinine.

Take of Cincho-Quinine,	128 grains.
Citric Acid,	15 “
Elixir,	1 pint.

Rub the Cincho-Quinine with a portion of the Elixir, and dissolve the Citric Acid in another portion, mix the solutions, add the balance of the Elixir, and allow to stand until dissolved, then add enough Aqua Ammonia to neutralize the acid (11, *b*), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Cincho-Quinine.

107. Elixir Dandelion Compound.

See Elixir Taraxacum Compound, (201).

108. Elixir Ergot.

Take of Ergot, fresh and in fine powder,	2 ounces.
Perecolating Menstruum (35),	1 pint.
Sugar, (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the Ergot (5) with the Perecolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, add the Prepared Flavoring and Sugar as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Wine of Ergot.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, one grain Bismuth.

114. Elixir Gentian, Iron and Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and
Ammonium, 128 grains.
Elixir Gentian and Iron,
(111), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth, (8, 601), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, one grain each Iron and Bismuth.

115. Elixir Gentian and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains.
Elixir Gentian, (110) 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia, (13), add the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

116. Elixir Gentian, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains.
Elixir Gentian and Bismuth, (113), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia, (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, one grain Bismuth, one sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

117, Elixir Gentian, Iron and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains.
Elixir Gentian and Iron,
(111), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia, (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, one grain Iron, and one sixty-fourth grain Strychnia

**118. Elixir Gentian, with Tincture
Chloride of Iron.**

Take of Citrate of Potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Tincture Muriate of Iron, 320 minims.
Elixir Gentian enough to
make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potass. in the Elixir Gentian, add the Tincture of Iron, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, and two and one-half minims, (six drops) Tincture of Iron.

Remark.—This may be made double the strength of the Tincture of Iron by adding as much more Citrate of Potass.

119. Elixir Gentian with Tincture Chloride of Iron and Quinia.

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 128 grains.
Elixir Gentian with Tinct-
ure Chloride of Iron,
(118), 1 pint.

Rub the Quinia with the Elixir in a mortar, and allow to stand until dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, one grain Quinia, and six drops Tincture Muriate of Iron.

120. Elixir Digitalis.

Take of Digitalis, in fine powder, 256 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate the Digitalis in the Elixir for five days and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Digitalis.

**121. Elixir Guarana
(Or Paullinia.)**

Take of Guarana, in coarse powder, 1280 grains,
(2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Troy ounces.)

Percolating Menstruum, 1 pint.
Sugar, (Avoirdupois wt.) 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Guarana, (5), with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed, (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Guarana.

122. Elixir Helonias, Compound.

Take of Partridge Berry (Mitchella Repens), in coarse powder, 2 ounces,

Cramp Bark,

Blue Cohosh,

Unicorn Root, each in coarse

powder, 1 ounce.

Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint.

Sugar, (Avoirdupois wt.) 5 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are ob-

tained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Partridge Berry, four grains each Cramp Bark, Blue Cohosh, and Unicorn.

123. Elixir Hops.

Take of Hops, in fine powder,	2½ ounces,
Percolating Menstruum,	
(35),	1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the Hops (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, remove the Tannin, if desired, with one-half ounce Albumen, (21, 22), and five grains Citric Acid, (23, 24), then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Tincture of Hops.

**124. Elixir Hydrastis.
(Golden Seal.)**

Take of Golden Seal, in coarse	
powder,	640 grains,
(1½ Troy ounces.)	
Percolating Menstruum,	
(35),	15 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.)	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the powder (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Golden Seal.

125. Elixir Hydrate of Chloral.

Take of Hydrate of Chloral, 640 grains,
(1½ Troy ounces.)

Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Chloral in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Hydrate of Chloral.

126. Elixir Hypophosphites Compound.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime, 256 grains,
Hypophosphite of Sodium, 128 “

Hypophosphite of Potas-
sium, 64 “

Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Hypophosphites to a very fine powder in a mortar, and then with the Elixir until dissolved, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Hypophosphite of Lime, one grain Hypophosphite of Sodium, one-half grain Hypophosphite of Potassium.

127. Elixir Hyoscyamus.

Take of Henbane, in coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the powder with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring, as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Tincture Hyoscyamus.

128. Elixir Iodide of Calcium.

Take of Iodide of Calcium, 128 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iodide of Calcium.

129. Elixir Iodide of Iron.

Take of Tasteless Iodide of Iron, 256 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains of the Iron Salt.

Remark.—The Tasteless Iodide of Iron Salt used in this Elixir is made by J. Cruse, New York, and can be obtained of any Wholesale Drug House.

130. Elixir Iodide of Potassium.

Take of Iodide of Potassium,	640 grains,
($1\frac{1}{3}$ Troy ounces.)	
Elixir, enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir and filter.
Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Iodide of Potassium.

131. Elixir St. Ignatius Bean.

Take of Fluid Extract Ignatia,	1 ounce,
Elixir,	15 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four minims
Fluid Extract Ignatia Amara.

132. Elixir Ipecac.

Take of Ipecac, in fine powder,	1 ounce,
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Macerate for five days and filter.

Same strength as Wine of Ipecac.

133. Elixir Lactophosphate of Iron.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate	
of Iron (615),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Diluted Phosphoric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Elixir,	15 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain Lactophosphate of Iron.

134. Elixir Lactophosphate of Lime.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate
of Lime (616), 1 ounce,
Elixir, 15 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Lactophosphate of Lime.

135. Elixir Lactophosphate of Iron and Lime.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate
of Lime (616), 1 ounce,
Solution Lactophosphate of
Iron (615), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Phosphoric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Elixir, 14 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain Lactophosphate of Iron, one grain Lactophosphate of Lime.

136. Elixir Lactophosphate of Lime, with Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin (Re-
mark 162), 256 grains,

Elixir Lactophosphate of
Lime (134), 1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Lactophosphate of Lime and two grains Pepsin.

137. Elixir Lactophosphate of Lime, Pepsin and Pancreatine.

Take of Powdered Pancreatine, 256 grains,
Elixir Lactophosphate of
Lime with Pepsin (136), 1 pint.

Macerate the Pancreatine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Lactophosphate of Lime, two grains each Pepsin and Pancreatine.

138. Elixir Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine, 384 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains three grains Lactopeptine. (See page 3.)

139. Elixir Calisaya Bark with Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine, 256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya (65 or 66), 1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, two grains Lactopeptine.

140. Elixir Calisaya and Iron with Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine,	256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya and Iron	
(70),	1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, two grains Lactopeptine.

141. Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, with Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine,	256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and	
Bismuth (72),	1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one grain each Iron and Bismuth, and two grains Lactopeptine.

142. Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia, with Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine, 256 grains,
Elixir Calisaya, Iron and
Strychnia (77), 1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia, and two grains Lactopeptine.

143. Elixir Gentian and Tincture Chloride of Iron with Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine, 256 grains,
Elixir Gentian with Tinc-
ture Chlorate of Iron (118), 1 pint.

Macerate the Lactopeptine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Gentian, five drops Tincture of Iron and two grains Lactopeptine.

144. Other Combinations of Lactopeptine

may be made at the will of the druggist, by macerating two hundred and fifty-six grains of the powder, for twenty-four hours, in one pint of the preparation with which it is desired to combine it, and filtering.

145. Elixir Leptandria.

Take of Leptandria (Culver's Root), in coarse powder, 1280 grains.
(2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Troy ounces).

Perculating Menstruum (35), 1 pint.

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the powder (5) with the Perculating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Leptandria.

146. Elixir Lobelia Compound.

Take of Lobelia Herb.

Blood Root,

Skunk's Cabbage, each in

coarse powder, 1 ounce,

Perculating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the powders (5) with the Perculating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains each Lobelia. Blood Root and Skunk's Cabbage.

147. Elixir Lupuline.

Take of Lupuline,	2 ounces,
Perecolating Menstruum (35 ,	15 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Perecolate the Lupuline (5) with the Perecolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Tincture Lupuline.

148. Elixir Laxative.

Take of Senna, in coarse powder,	2 ounces,
Butternut Bark, in coarse powder,	1 ounce,
Rochelle Salts,	2 ounces,
Perecolating Menstruum (35 ,	1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30 ,	1 ounce.

Perecolate the powders with the Perecolating Menstruum until twelve ounces are obtained, add the Prepared Flavoring. Dissolve in the mixture the Rochelle Salts and the Sugar as directed (36), and filter.

Dose, one or two fluid-drachms.

149. Elixir Mandrake Compound.

Take of Mandrake,
Culver's Root,

Senna, each in coarse powder,	1 ounce,
Percolating Menstruum (35),	1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring (30)	1 ounce,

Percolate the powders with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains each Mandrake, Culver's Root and Senna.

150. Elixir Matico Compound.

Take of Matico,

Buchu,

Cubebs, each in moderately

fine powder,	1 ounce,
--------------	----------

Percolating Menstruum (35),	1 pint,
-----------------------------	---------

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces,
--------------------------	-----------

Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.
---------------------	----------

Percolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains each Matico, Buchu and Cubebs.

151. Elixir Morphia.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia, 16 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Morphia in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain Morphia.

Remark.—This Elixir is the same strength as the officinal Liquor Morphia, and will keep perfectly for any length of time.

152. Elixir Muriate of Ammonia.

Take of Powdered Muriate of
Ammonia, 1280 grains,
($2\frac{2}{3}$ Troy ounces).
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Ammonia in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Muriate of Ammonia.

153. Elixir Muriate of Iron.
(Tasteless.)

Take of Citrate of Potassium, 400 grains,
Tincture Muriate of Iron $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate Potassium in the Elixir, and add the Tincture of Iron.

Each fluid-drachm contains five minims (about twelve drops) Tincture of Iron.

154. Elixir Nux Vomica.

Take of Fluid Extract Nux Vomica,
ica, 640 minims,
($1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces.)
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five minims
Fluid Extract Nux Vomica.

155. Elixir Opium.

Take of Opium in fine powder, 128 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate the Opium in the Elixir for five
days, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain
Opium.

**156. Elixir Opium and Ipecac
(Liquid Dover's Powder.)**

Take of Opium,
Ipecac, each in fine powder, 128 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate the powders for five days in the
Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each
Opium and Ipecac, and is equivalent to ten

grains Dover's Powder, without the Sulphate of Potassium.

Remark.—If it is desired to combine the Sulphate of Potassium with this Elixir, two ounces of it may be dissolved in each pint.

157. Elixir Orange.
(Curacoa Cordial.)
(Aromatic Cordial, etc.)

Take of Bitter Orange Peel, in	
coarse powder,	120 grains.
Cloves,	
Canella, each in coarse powder,	10 grains,
Percolating Menstruum,	
(35),	10 ounces,
Holland Gin,	2 “
Orange Flower Water,	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.)	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Mix the powders and macerate in the Percolating Menstruum, Gin and Orange Flower Water for five days, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter. Color, if desired, with a little Carmine Solution (605.)

158. Elixir Pancreatine.

Take of Powdered Pancreatine, 1 ounce,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate the Pancreatine for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains Pancreatine.

Remark.—Any good Powdered American Pancreatine will do for this preparation.

159. Elixir Pancreatine and Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pancreatine,
 (158, Remark,) 256 grains,
Powdered Pepsin, (162, Remark), 256 grains,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Macerate the powders for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Pancreatine, two grains Pepsin.

160. Elixir Pancreatine, Pepsin and Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and
Ammonium, 64 grains,
Elixir Pancreatine and Pepsin, (159), 1 pint.

161. Elixir Pepsin.

Take 1 Calf's or Pig's Stomach,
fresh,

Percolating Menstruum.

(35),	1 pint,
Sugar,	3 ounces,
Glycerin,	2 "
Prepared Flavoring, (30),	1 ounce.

Remove the fat and a portion of the upper end from the stomach; slit open and wash gently in two or three waters to remove any particles of food; chop fine in a chopping bowl with a chopping knife and put in a wide mouth jar; add six ounces of Percolating Menstruum and allow to stand four days, stirring every day, then pour off the liquid and set aside; add again five ounces of the Percolating Menstruum and proceed as before, adding the result to that before set aside.

Repeat this process, then press the stomach in a linen strainer, and filter the liquids set aside. Lastly, add the Sugar, Glycerin and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter, making the measure up to one pint, if required, with the Percolating Menstruum.

Each fluid-drachm contains digesting power equal to four grains powdered Pepsin.

Remark.—The stomachs used as above should average about ten or twelve ounces after the fat, etc. is removed. The following formula (162), may be used instead of this one if preferred, as the base of the Pepsin Elixirs.

Remark 2.—The Elixirs of *Pepsin* and *Pancreatine* may be colored brown, or wine color if desired, with a little Caramel, (604.)

162. Elixir Pepsin.

(Made from Powdered Pepsin.)

Take of Pepsin, in powder,	256 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Pepsin.

Remark.—Any good Powdered or Saccharated Pepsin may be used in making this Elixir; but bear in mind, that a Pepsin containing Lactic or Hydrochloric Acids cannot be used, if desired to combine with Bismuth, as it is precipitated by an excess of acid.

Some of the Pepsins are not wholly soluble in the Elixir on account of the starch or other matter that they contain. The Pepsin,

however, is dissolved, and the foreign substances left upon the filter. Saccharated Pepsin is wholly soluble in the Elixir.

163. Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and

Ammonium, 128 grains,
Elixir Pepsin (161 or 162), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Bismuth combined with Pepsin.

164. Elixir Pepsin and Lactic Acid.

Take of Concentrated Lactic

Acid, 64 minims,
Elixir Pepsin (161 or 162), 1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half minim Lactic Acid combined with Pepsin.

Remark.—This preparation is called by different manufacturers Liquor Pepsin, Solution Pepsin, Aromatic Solution of Pepsin, etc.

165. Elixir Pepsin and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains.

Elixir Pepsin and Lactic
Acid (164), 1 pint.

Rub the Quinia with Elixir, and allow to stand until dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Quinia combined with Pepsin and Lactic Acid.

172. Elixir Paullinia.

See Elixir Guarana (121).

173. Elixir Phosphorus.

Take of Phosphorus,	3 grains,
Chloroform,	30 minims,
Alcohol,	1 ounce,
Elixir,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Phosphorus in the Chloroform by allowing to stand from twelve to twenty-four hours, then add the Alcohol and mix gradually with the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-fortieth grain Phosphorus.

174. Elixir Phosphoric Acid.

Take of Phosphoric Acid, glacial,	160 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Acid in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one and one-third grains Phosphoric Acid, and is one-fourth the strength of dilute Phosphoric Acid.

175. Elixir Phosphate of Iron.
(Acid.)

Take of Solution Phosphate of
Iron (622), 1 ounce,
Elixir, 15 ounces.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron.

176. Elixir Phosphate of Iron and Quinia.
(Acid.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 128 grains,
Solution Phosphoric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Phosphate of
Iron (622), 1 ounce,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia in the Solution Phosphoric Acid, add the Solution of Iron to the Elixir, mix the solutions, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one grain Quinia, with an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

177. Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
(Acid.)

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir Phosphate of Iron and
Quinia (176), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one grain Quinia, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia, with an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

178. Elixir Phosphate of Lime.

Take of Solution Phosphate of

Lime (623),	2 ounces,
Elixir,	14 ounces,

Mix, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Phosphate of Lime, with Phosphoric Acid.

179. Elixir Phosphates, Compound. (Chemical Food).

Take of Solution Phosphate of

Iron (622),	1 ounce,
Solution Phosphate of	
Lime (623),	1 ounce,
Phosphate of Sodium,	16 grains,
Phosphate of Potassium,	4 grains,
Phosphoric Acid, Solution,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Mix the Phosphoric Acid with the Solutions Iron and Lime. Dissolve the Phosphate Sodium and Phosphate Potassium in the Elixir, mix the solutions, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each Iron and Lime, with fractions of a grain Soda and Potassa, and free Phosphoric Acid.

180. Elixir Pink Root Compound.

Take of Pink Root, in coarse powder, 2 ounces,
 Senna, in coarse powder, 1 ounce,
 Balmony “ “ $\frac{1}{2}$ “
 Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
 Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,
 Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until 13 ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Pink Root, four grains Senna and two grains Balmony.

181. Elixir Propylamin.

Take of Propylamin (liquid), 64 minims,
 Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix.

Each tablespoonful contains two minims Propylamin.

182. Elixir Chloride of Propylamin.

Take of Chloride of Propyla-
min, 384 grains,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Propylamin in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains three grains
Chloride of Propylamin.

183. Elixir Protoxide of Iron.

Take of Solution Protoxide of
Iron (625), 2 ounces,
Elixir, 14 "

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Iron.

184. Elixir Protoxide of Iron and Iodide of Calcium.

Take of Iodide of Calcium, 128 grains,
Elixir Protoxide of Iron
(183), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains
Protoxide of Iron, one grain Iodide of Cal-
cium.

185. Elixir Protoxide of Iron and Iodide of Potassium.

Take of Iodide of Potassium, 384 grains,
Elixir Protoxide of Iron
(183), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodide in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Iron,
three grains Iodide Potassium.

186. Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron.
(Ferrated Cordial Elixir.)

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Elixir,
and filter,

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Py-
rophosphate of Iron.

187. Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron and
Quinia.
(Neutral.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 64 grains.
Citric Acid (602), 10 "
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 "
Aqua Ammonia, *q. s.* (10 to 30 drops.)
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citric Acid in a portion of the
Elixir; rub the Quinia with another portion
of the Elixir in a mortar; mix the Solutions,
add the balance of the Elixir, and allow to
stand until dissolved—about two hours—(11,
a. ; then dissolve the Iron (10, 626) and add
to the solution, and lastly add enough Aqua
Ammonia mixed with a little Elixir to make

the Solution perfectly clear (11, b.), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one-half grain Quinia.

Remark.—It may be necessary to warm the Elixir in winter to about 100 degrees, to dissolve the Quinia. See also (830).

**188. Elixir Pyrophosphate of Iron,
Quinia, and Strychnia.
(Neutral.)**

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains.
Elixir Pyrophosphate of
Iron and Quinia (187), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13,627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one-half grain Quinia, one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

Remark.—This is the Elixir that is furnished by most manufacturers under the name of *Phosphate* of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia. It is a pleasanter preparation than the latter as the Phosphate contains an excess of the Phosphoric Acid, which develops the bitter taste of the Quinia.

189. Elixir Quinia.

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 128 grains,
Sulphuric Acid, 20 “

Aqua Ammonia, *q. s.* (about $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.)
 Elixir, 1 pint.

Mix the Sulphuric Acid with a portion of the Elixir and rub the Quinia with another portion, mix the solutions and add the balance of the Elixir; allow to stand until dissolved (11, *a.*), then add Aqua Ammonia in a little Elixir as directed (11, *b.*), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Quinia. See (12).

190. Elixir Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, in coarse powder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
 Percolating Menstruum, (35), 15 "
 Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 "
 Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Rhubarb (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Tincture Rhubarb.

191. Elixir Rhubarb and Magnesia.

Take of Citric Acid (602), 3 drachms.
 Carbonate of Magnesium, 2 "

Elixir,	1 ounce,
Elixir Rhubarb,	15 ounces.

Rub the Carbonate of Magnesium with one ounce Elixir, and gradually add the Citric Acid previously dissolved. When effervescence has entirely ceased, add the Elixir Rhubarb, and filter.

Dose, one or two fluid-drachms.

192. Elixir Rhubarb, Columbo and Iron.

Take of Rhubarb, Columbo, each	
in coarse powder,	256 grains,
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains,
Percolating Menstruum,	
(35),	15 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 “
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until fourteen ounces are obtained, remove the Tannin with three-quarters ounce Albumen, as directed (21, 22), and five grains Citric Acid (23, 24), then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and lastly the Iron, dissolved as directed (10, 626), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Rhubarb, two grains Columbo, and one grain Iron.

193. Elixir Rhubarb and Potassa.
(Neutralizing Elixir.)

Take of Rhubarb in coarse powder, Bi-Carbonate of Potassium, each, 160 grains,
Cinnamon, Golden Seal, each in coarse powder, 80 grains,
Percolating Menstruum, (35), 15 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 “
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Rhubarb, Golden Seal and Cinnamon with the Percolating Menstruum, until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Bi-Carb. Potass. powdered with the Sugar, and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as “Neutralizing Cordial” of Am. Dispensatory. Dose, dessert to table-spoonful.

194. Elixir Sarsaparilla Compound.

Take of Sarsaparilla, in coarse powder, 3 ounces,
Guaiac Wood, in coarse powder, 180 grains,
Licorice Root,
Senna,

Rose Leaves, each in coarse
powder, 120 grains,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Mix the Powders and percolate (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound.

Remark.— If it is desired to combine this with Iron, the Tannin may be removed with three-quarters ounce Albumen as directed (21, 22.)

195. Elixir Scilla Compound.

Take of Squills,
Senega, each in coarse powder, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium, 16 grains,
Percolating Menstruum, (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.

Perecolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, dissolve in this the Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium by rubbing in a mortar, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Same strength as Syrup Squills Compound.

196. Elixir Senna Compound.

Take of Senna, in coarse powder,	2 ounces,
Rhubarb, " "	1 ounce,
Jalap,	
Mandrake, each in coarse	
powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Percolating Menstruum,	
(35),	1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Perecolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Senna, four grains Rhubarb, and two grains each Jalap and Mandrake.

197. Elixir Santonine.

Take of Santonine,	64 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Rub the Santonine to a very fine powder, and dissolve it in 2 ounces Hot Alcohol, add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain Santonine.

198. Elixir Stillingia Compound.

Take of Stillingia,

Turkey Corn, each in coarse
powder, 1 ounce,

Elder Flowers,

Blue Flag,

Princes Pine, each in coarse
powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Coriander Seed,

Prickly Ash, each in fine
powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce,

Percolating Menstruum.

(35), 1 pint,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Mix the powders and percolate (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36,) and filter.

Same strength as Syrup Stillingia Compound (American Dispensatory).

199. Elixir Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 4 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter

Each fluid-drachm contains one-thirty-second grain Strychnia.

200. Elixir Svapnia.

Take of Svapnia, 128 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub the Svapnia to a fine powder in a mortar, and then with the Elixir until dissolved, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Svapnia.

201. Elixir Taraxacum Compound.

Take of Dandelion, in coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Licorice Root, 1 ounce,
Gentian,
Wild Cherry, each in coarse powder, 1 drachm,
Percolating Menstruum, 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.

Percolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Dose, dessertspoonful containing fifteen grains Taraxacum.

202. Elixir Tartar Emetic.

Take of Tartrate of Antimony	
and Potassium,	16 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint

Dissolve the Tartrate by rubbing in a mortar with separate portions of the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain Tartar Emetic.

203. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium.

Take of Crystallized Valerianate	
of Ammonium,	256 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, 4 f.	1½ drachmas,
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Valerianate in the Elixir, add the Water of Ammonia and color, if desired, with a little Carmine Solution (605).

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Valerianate of Ammonium.

Remark.—As the crystals of Valerianate

of Ammonium vary somewhat in regard to the amount of acid they contain, it may be necessary sometimes to vary the amount of Aqua Ammonia used. The object being to neutralize the acid of the Valerianate of Ammonium, that can be ascertained by testing with Litmus Paper. The amount of Aqua Ammonia designated in the formula is, however, generally correct.

204. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium, with Hydrate of Chloral.

Take of Hydrate of Chloral, 640 grains,
(1½ ounces),
Elixir Valerianate of Am-
monium (203) enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Chloral in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Valerianate of Ammonium, and five grains Hydrate of Chloral.

205. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium and Iron.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Elixir Valerianate of Am-
monium (203), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Elixir,
and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Valerianate Ammonium, one grain Iron.

206. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium and Morphia.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia, 16 grains,
Elixir Valerianate of Am-
monium (203), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Morphia in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Valerianate Ammonium, one-eighth grain Morphia.

207. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium and Quinia.

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 64 grains,
Valerianate of Ammonium,
crystallized, 256 grains,
Aqua Ammonia *q. s.*, about 1 drachm,
Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia and Valerianate in the Elixir, and allow to stand until clear, then add enough Aqua Ammonia to neutralize the Solution (11, *b*), color, if desired, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Valerianate of Ammonium, one-half grain Quinia.

208. Elixir Valerianate of Ammonium and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 4 grains,
Elixir Valerianate of Am-
monium (203), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Valerianate of Ammonium, one-thirty-second grain Strychnia.

209. Elixir Valerianate of Iron.

Take of Valerianate of Iron, 128 grains,
Citric Acid, 60 grains,
Citrate of Potassium 60 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Valerianate of Iron and Citric Acid in a portion of the Elixir, dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the balance of the Elixir, mix the solutions, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Valerianate of Iron.

210. Elixir Valerianate of Morphia.

Take of Valerianate of Morphia, 16 grains, .
Elixir, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Valerianate in the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain
Valerianate of Morphia.

211. Elixir Valerianate of Quinia.

Take of Valerianate of Quinia,	64 grains,
Citric Acid (602),	10 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Valerianate and the Acid in
the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain
Valerianate of Quinia.

212. Elixir Valerianate of Strychnia.

Take of Valerianate of Strychnia,	4 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13) by rubbing in
a mortar with separate portions of the Elixir,
and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-thirty-
second grain Valerianate of Strychnia.

213. Elixir Valerianate of Zinc.

Take of Valerianate of Zinc,	64 grains,
Elixir,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Valerianate in the Elixir, and
* filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain
Valerianate of Zinc.

214. Elixir Veratrum Viride.

Take of American Hellebore, in
fine powder, 256 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate for five days, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Veratrum Viride.

215. Elixir Wild Cherry.

Take of Wild Cherry Bark, in
coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Wild Cherry (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained. Remove the Tannin with two and one-half ounces Albumen (21, 22), and five grains Citric Acid (23, 24), then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring, and filter.

Nearly the same strength as Syrup Wild Cherry.

216. Elixir Wild Cherry and Iron.

(**Ferriphosphated Elixir Wild Cherry.**)

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Elixir Wild Cherry (215), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains Wild Cherry, one grain Pyrophosphate Iron.

217. Elixir Wild Cherry, Ferrated.

Take of Citrate of Iron, 128 grains,
Elixir Wild Cherry (215), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains Wild Cherry, one grain Citrate of Iron.

218. Elixir Wild Cherry, Compound.

(A vehicle for Quinia.)

Take of Wild Cherry,
Licorice Root,
Marshmallow, each in
coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Pereolating Menstruum (35), 15 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.

Percolate the powders (5) with the Pereolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained, add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and strain.

Remark —If this should be difficult to percolate, the powders may be macerated for five days in the Menstruum, instead.

219. Elixir Conium and Iron.

Take of Conium leaves, in fine
powder, 1 ounce,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 14 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce,
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains.

Percolate the Conium with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained. Remove the Tannin with one-half ounce Albumen, and five grains Citric Acid as directed (21, 23), then add the Sugar, Prepared Flavoring and Iron (10, 626) previously dissolved as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains Conium, one grain Iron.

220. Elixir Corrosive Sublimate.

Take of Corrosive Sublimate, 16 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub the Corrosive Sublimate with the Elixir in a mortar until dissolved, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain Corrosive Sublimate.

221. Elixir Cyanide of Potassium.

Take of Cyanide of Potassium, 16 grains,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Rub the Cyanide with the Elixir in a mortar until dissolved, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains one-eighth grain Cyanide of Potassium.

222. Elixir Bromide Chloral.

Take of Bromide of Potassium,	2 ounces,
Hydrate of Chloral,	1 ounce,
Elixir enough to make,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Salts in the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Bromide of Potassium, four grains Hydrate of Chloral.

223. Elixir Salicylic Acid.

Take of Salicylic Acid,	256 grains,
Alcohol,	3 ounces,
Elixir enough to make	1 pint,

Dissolve the Acid in the Alcohol and add the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Salicylic Acid.

224. Elixir Buchu, Juniper and Acetate of Potassium.

(Diuretic Elixir.)

Take of Buchu Leaves in coarse powder,	2 ounces,
Juniper Berries, bruised,	1 ounce,
Acetate of Potassium,	640 grains,
Percolating Menstruum (35),	1 pint,

Sugar (Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.

Percolate the Buchu and Juniper with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; dissolve in the liquid the Acetate of Potassium and Sugar; add the Prepared Flavoring, and filter. Dose, Dessert-spoonful.

225. Elixir Corydalis.

Take of Turkey Corn in coarse
powder, 2 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 14 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois weight) 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the Turkey Corn with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 8 grains Corydalis.

226. Elixir Corydalis Compound.

Take of Turkey Corn,
Yellow Dock,
Tag Alder,
Figwort,

Mandrake, each in coarse
powder, 1 ounce,
Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint,
Sugar Avoirdupois weight), 5 ounces.
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce,

Percolate the powders (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained; then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring as directed (36), and filter. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

227. Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya.

Take of Solution Phosphate of
Iron (No. 622), 2 drachms,
Solution Lacto-Phosphate
of Lime (No. 616), 4 drachms,
Muriatic Acid, *q. s.*, about 1 drachm,
Elixir Calisaya (No. 66), 8 ounces,
Syrup, 2 ounces,
Water, 5 ounces,
Ess. Bitter Almonds, *q. s.* to flavor.

Mix. Color with a little Cochineal and Caramel, and filter.

If the preparation does not remain clear after filtering, add enough Muriatic Acid to make clear.

Remark.—This is similar to a Canada preparation that has had some sale along the adjacent U. S. borders.

228. Elixir Eucalyptus Compound.

(A Vehicle for Quinia.)

Take of Fluid Extract Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract Licorice Root,

each, 1 ounce,

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Tannin, 45 grains,

Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix, and filter.

229. Elixir Damiana.

Take of Fluid Extract Damiana, $2\frac{2}{3}$ ounces,

Elixir enough to make 1 pint.

Mix, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Damiana.

230. Elixir Grindelia Robusta.

Take of Fluid Extract Grindelia, $2\frac{2}{3}$ ounces,

Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Grindelia.

231. Elixir Jaborandi.

Take of Fluid Extract Jaborandi, $2\frac{2}{3}$ ounces.
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains ten grains Jaborandi.

232. Elixir Iron, Quinia and Arsenic.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Elixir Arsenic and Quinia
(42), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add to the Elixir, and filter; add Aqua Ammonia to clear.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, half grain Quinia, and five minims Fowler's Solution.

233 Laxative Elixir.

Take of Senna, in a coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Gentian, in a coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Cardamom Seed,
Coriander Seed, each in fine powder, 1 drachm,
Percolating Menstruum
(35), 14 ounces,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce,
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains.

Percolate the drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until thirteen ounces are obtained. Remove the Tannin with half ounce Albumen and five grains Citric Acid, as directed (21, 22). Then add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring; and, lastly, the Pyrophosphate of Iron, previously dissolved (10, 626), and filter.

Dose, dessertspoonful.

Or,

Take of Fluid Extract Senna, 2 ounces,
Tincture Cardamom, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Elixir Gentian and Iron (111), 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix, and filter.

Remark — This Formula is altogether different from 148, and is given because of a similar preparation that is in the market.

234. Elixir Licorice Comp.

(A Vehicle for unpleasant medicines.)

Take of Licorice Root in coarse

powder, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Wild Cherry in coarse
powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Cardamom Seed,

Coriander Seed, in fine	
powder, each,	1 drachm,
Tannin,	30 grains,
Percolating Menstruum	
(35),	14 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce.

Percolate the drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until 13 ounces are obtained, then add the Sugar, Prepared Flavoring and Tannin, and filter.

235. Elixir Quinia, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia,	2 grains,
Sulphate of Quinia,	64 grains,
Citric Acid,	10 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i> ,	20 or 30 drops,
Citrate of Bismuth and	
Ammonium,	64 grains,
Elixir, enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia and Citric Acid as directed in No. 187, dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add to the solution; then add enough Aqua Ammonia to neutralize (11, *b.*), and lastly the Bismuth, previously dissolved (8, 601), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Quinia and Bismuth, and one-sixty-fourth grain Strychnia.

236. Elixir Pepsin, Quinia, and Bismuth.

Take of Pepsin,	256 grains,
Citric Acid,	10 grains,
Sulphate of Quinia,	64 grains,
Citrate of Bismuth and Am-	
monium,	64 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i> ,	
about	20 or 30 drops,
Elixir enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia and Citric Acid in the Elixir as directed (187), and macerate the Pepsin in the solution for 24 hours, then add the Aqua Ammonia to neutralize (11, *b.*), and lastly the Bismuth, previously dissolved (8,601), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Pepsin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each Quinia and Bismuth.

237. Elixir Pepsin and Wafer Ash.

Take of Fluid Extract Wafer Ash	1 ounce,
Elixir Pepsin (162),	15 ounces,
Mix, and filter.	

Each dessertspoonful contains 4 grains Pepsin, and 8 grains Wafer Ash.

238. Elixir Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine

(Wine of Fir, Fir Wine.)

Take of Balsam Fir Bark in coarse
powder, 1 ounce,
White Pine Bark,
Tamarac Bark, each in
coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Percolating Menstruum, 14 ounces,
Sugar, 4 ounces,
Solution Phosphorus, Bro-
mine and Iodine (see
631), 1 ounce,

Percolate the Barks with the Percolating Menstruum, until thirteen ounces are obtained. Remove most of the Tannin with 1 ounce Albumen, as directed (21). Add the solution Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine, dissolve the Sugar in the mixture, allow to stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

EMULSIONS.

240. An Emulsion

is a mechanical mixture of an Oil, Balsam, or Resin, with a mucilage made of certain gums, Albumen, or some other vehicle ; or it may be a partial saponification of the Oil, Balsam, or Resin, by means of an alkali.

241. Use of Emulsions.

Emulsions are useful in rendering many nauseating medicines palatable, and in minutely dividing the globules of Oil, etc., thereby assisting their digestion.

Their success depends chiefly upon the skill with which they are prepared, and the quality of the ingredients used in their composition. An agreeable preparation cannot be made from a rancid oil, nor a fine looking one from poor gum or alkali.

242. Making Emulsions.

The following general directions should be closely observed :

The Mucilage Syrup must be sweet and fresh, and of a uniform consistency.

Use a mortar of large enough capacity to contain all of the preparation that you desire to make, and a pestle with as broad and flat a bottom as possible.

Put the required amount of Mucilage Syrup in the mortar, and with the pestle rub it around the sides, so that the oil will not adhere. Add the oil very gradually, and only so fast as it is emulsified, by triturating with the Mucilage Syrup, continue the rubbing and adding of the oil until the required amount has been used, when if properly prepared, you will have a uniform pasty mass, in which no particles of oil are visible; then add gradually, and with constant rubbing, the required amount of water, and put away in well stopped bottles, in a cool place.

The emulsions, if properly prepared, will have a creamy color and consistence; will show no particles of oil; will keep without separation, and mix in any proportion with Water or Syrup. The mortar in which they are made will not be "greasy," and will wash readily in clear water.

If the oil is added too rapidly, the paste becomes "oiled," and cannot be made into a fine emulsion.

In making large quantities of Emulsions, machinery may be employed to agitate. A small churn may be used with advantage. An egg beater is sometimes useful.

The Acacia Syrup (243) will emulsify from 60 to 75 per cent. of Oil, if desired.

243. Acacia Mucilage Syrup.

Take of Best Gum Arabic, in coarse

powder,	6 ounces,
Albumen (White of Egg),	8 ounces,
Glycerin,	4 ounces,
Salicylic Acid,	8 grains.

Dissolve the Salicylic Acid in the Glycerin by rubbing in a mortar, and mix the Solution with the Albumen in a wide-mouth bottle or jar; add the Gum Arabic, and stir two or three times a day, with a stick or spatula, from the bottom, until the Gum is entirely dissolved; strain if necessary, stop tight, and put away in a cool place.

This preparation requires 2 or 3 days to make, as heat cannot be used. It should be kept on hand ready for use. It may be made extemporaneously with Pow'd Gum Arabic.

245. Stronger Lime Water.

Take of Lime, in lump, selected,	1 ounce,
Water,	14 ounces,
Sugar,	4 ounces.

Slack the Lime by pouring upon it a few drops of hot water, and allowing to stand until it is reduced to a powder. Add to it the water and Sugar; dissolve the Sugar by agitation, and filter.

Remark.—The Stronger Lime Water may be used in making any simple emulsion desired, and is very convenient as it only requires to be shaken with the Oil or Balsam. It is better than any other alkali in these preparations. It is incompatible with acids.

246. Emulsion Castor Oil.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,
(243),

Water, each,	4 ounces,
Castor Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil of Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup and add the Water as directed, (242.)

Dose, dessert to tablespoonful, containing one-half Castor Oil.

247. Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.
(**Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.**)

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,
(243),

Water, each,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup and add the Water as directed (242.)

Dose, dessert to tablespoonful, containing one-half Cod Liver Oil.

248. Cod Liver Oil with Lime.

Take of Stronger Lime Water,

(245),

Simple Syrup, each, 4 ounces,

Cod Liver Oil, 8 ounces,

Oil Bitter Almond, 5 drops.

Mix the Oils and the Lime Water, and add the Simple Syrup.

Dose, dessertspoonful, containing one-half Cod Liver Oil, and Lime.

Remark.—This is a valuable preparation wherever Lime is indicated in connection with the Oil.

249. Cod Liver Oil Ferrated.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 64 grains,

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil,

(247), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron, (10, 626), add to the Emulsion, and shake thoroughly.

Each dessertspoonful contains one grain Iron with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

250. Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,

(243), 4 ounces,

Hypophosphite of Lime, 128 grains,

Hypophosphite of Soda, 64 grains,

Hypophosphite of Potassa,	32 grains,
Warm Water,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup and then with the Water in which the Hypophosphites have been previously dissolved, as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains three and one-half grains mixed Hypophosphites with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

251. Cod Liver Oil with Iodine.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243),	4 ounces,
Solution of Iodine Com-	
pound (610),	1 ounce,
Water,	3 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Water and Solution previously mixed, as directed (242.)

Each dessertspoonful contains one-third grain Iodine, two-thirds grain Iodide of Potassium, with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

252. Cod Liver Oil, Iodo-Ferrated.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243),	4 ounces,

Tasteless Iodide of Iron,	
(129, Remark),	128 grains,
Water,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup and add the Water, in which the Iodide of Iron has been previously dissolved, as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Tasteless Iodide of Iron, combined with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

253. Cod Liver Oil with Iodide of Potassium.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243)	4 ounces,
Iodide of Potassium,	256 grains,
Water,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup and add the Water, in which the Iodide of Potassium has previously been dissolved, as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Iodide of Potassium, with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

254. Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Iron.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243),	4 ounces,
Solution Lactophosphate	
of Iron, (615),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Water,	$3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Mixed Water and Solution as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains one grain Lactophosphate of Iron with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

255. Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate Lime.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243),	4 ounces,
Solution Lactophosphate	
of Lime (616),	1 ounce,
Water,	3 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Mixed Water and Solution as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Lactophosphate of Lime with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

**256. Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate
Iron and Lime.**

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243),	4 ounces,
Solution Lactophosphate	
of Iron (615),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Lactophosphate	
of Lime (616).	1 ounce,
Water,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Mixed Water and Solutions as directed (242).

**257. Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate
of Lime.**

Made from Precipitated Lactophosphate of Lime.)

Take of Precipitated Lactophos-	
phate of Lime,	128 grains,
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil,	
(247),	1 pint.

Rub the powder with the Emulsion and mix thoroughly.

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Lactophosphate of Lime with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

258. Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime.**(Made from Precipitated Phosphate of Lime.)**

Take of Precipitated Phosphate
Lime, 128 grains,
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion,
(247), 1 pint.

Rub the Lime to a very fine powder and then with the Emulsion, until thoroughly mixed.

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Phosphate of Lime.

259. Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,
(243), 4 ounces,
Solution Phosphate of Lime
(623), 1 ounce,
Water, 3 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil, 8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds, 5 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Mixed Water and Solution as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains two grains Phosphate of Lime with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

260. Cod Liver Oil with Phosphates Compound.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(242),	4 ounces,
Solution Phosphate of Iron	
(622),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Phosphate of Lime	
(623).	1 ounce,
Water,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops,

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Mixed Water and Solutions as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains one grain Phosphate of Iron, two grains Phosphate of Lime combined with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

261. Cod Liver Oil with Pancreatine.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	
(243),	4 ounces,
Powdered Pancreatine,	160 grains,
Water,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 drops.

Rub the Oil with the Syrup and add the Water, in which the Pancreatine has been previously dissolved, as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains two and a half grains Pancreatine with Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

262. Cod Liver Oil Mixture with Hypophosphites.

Take the contents of Two Eggs,

White and Yolk,	about 3 ounces,
Hypophosphorous Acid,	
(607),	2 ounces,
Syrup Hypophosphites,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Mixed Eggs and Syrup Hypophosphites, and add the Acid as directed (242.)

Each dessertspoonful contains two and one-half grains mixed Hypophosphites, with Cod Liver Oil, etc.

Remark.—Wine or Brandy may be added to this mixture.

263. Cod Liver Oil Mixture with Chemical Food.

Take the contents of Two Eggs,

White and Yolk,	about 3 ounces,
Diluted Phosphoric Acid,	1 ounce,
Syrup Phosphates Com-	
pound,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Mixed Eggs and Syrup Phosphates, and add the Phosphoric Acid as directed (242).

Each dessertspoonful contains nearly two grains mixed Phosphates with Cod Liver Oil, etc.

264. Emulsion Olive Oil.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup

(243),	6 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces,
Best Olive Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Water as directed (242).

Dose, dessertspoonful.

265. Emulsion Turpentine.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup

(243),	6 ounces,
Syrup,	
Water, each,	3 ounces,
Oil of Turpentine,	4 ounces,
Oil of Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Syrup, and add the Water and Syrup as directed (242).

Each fluid-drachm contains fifteen minims Oil of Turpentine.

266. Emulsion Balsam Copaiba.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	6 ounces,
Water,	
Syrup, each,	3 ounces,
Balsam Copaiba,	4 ounces,
Oil of Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oil and Balsam with the Syrup, and add the Water and Syrup as directed (242).

Each fluid-drachm contains fifteen minims Balsam Copaiba.

267. Emulsion Balsam Fir.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup,	6 ounces,
Water,	
Syrup, each	3 ounces,
Balsam Fir,	4 ounces,
Oil of Wintergreen,	10 drops.

Rub the Oil and Balsam with the Syrup, and add the Water and Syrup as directed (242).

Each fluid-drachm contains fifteen minims Balsam Fir.

268. Phosphorated Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Take the contents of two Eggs	
(white and yolk), about	3 ounces,
Phosphoric Acid Dilute,	2 ounces,
Syrup,	2 ounces,

Sherry Wine,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	10 drops.

Beat the Eggs, add the Syrup and Oil, and shake thoroughly; then add the Phosphoric Acid, and lastly, the Wine, and agitate for some time.

269. Cod Liver Oil and Glyconin.

Take of Yolks of Eggs,	2½ ounces,
Glycerin,	3 ounces,
Phosphoric Acid Diluted,	2 ounces,
Sherry Wine,	4 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	10 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	10 drops.

Beat the Yolks of Eggs and Glycerin together, then add the Oils gradually, and shake thoroughly; lastly, add the Phosphoric Acid and Sherry Wine, a small portion at a time, and agitate for some time.

270. Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt.

Take of Extract of Malt,	8 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Wintergreen,	20 drops.

Rub the Oils very gradually with the Extract of Malt, as directed (242).

Remark.—It has been found that the Extract of Malt will make a perfect emulsion

with Cod Liver Oil, making a semi-solid palatable preparation. Probably no combination of nutritive elements will be found more valuable than this in debilitated conditions and wasting diseases.

The above emulsion may be combined with Phosphate of Lime, Lactophosphate of Lime, Iron, Iodine, etc., simply by adding the solutions of these salts to it in the same proportions as in the Formulæ 259, 255, 256, 251, 252, 249, etc.

271. Cod Liver Oil with Wild Cherry.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup

(243), 4 ounces,

Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, 4 ounces,

Cod Liver Oil, 8 ounces.

Rub the Oil with the Syrup, and add the Fluid Extract Wild Cherry as directed (242).

Dose, dessertspoonful, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ Cod Liver Oil and $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm Fluid Extract Wild Cherry.

272. Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime and Wild Cherry.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup

(243), 4 ounces,

Solution Phosphate of Lime

(623),	1 ounce,
Fluid Extract Wild Cherry,	3 ounces,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces.

Rub the Oil with the Syrup, and add the Solution of Phosphate of Lime, mixed with the Extract Wild Cherry, as directed (242).

**273. Hospital Emulsion,
Cod Liver Oil.**

Take of Yolks of Eggs,	2 ounces,
Glycerin,	1½ “
Cod Liver Oil,	4 “
Sherry Wine,	3 “
Phosphoric Acid Diluted,	6 drachms,
Bitter Almond Water,	5 ounces.

Beat the Yolks of Eggs with the Glycerin and gradually add the Cod Liver Oil; when thoroughly emulsified add the Phosphoric Acid, the Sherry Wine and lastly the Bitter Almond Water.

Remark.—This Emulsion is quite largely used in the hospitals throughout the country. It is similar in composition to No. 269, but contains only about half the proportion of Oil. It is given here because in some sections of the country “Hospital Emulsion” is prescribed.

274. Emulsion Cod Liver Oil with Dialysed Iron.

Take of Acacia Mucilage Syrup	
(243),	4 ounces,
Solution Dialysed Iron,	1½ “
Sherry Wine,	2 “

Water,	1 ounce,
Cod Liver Oil,	8 ounces,
Oil Wintergreen,	20 minims.

Rub the Oil with the Acacia Mucilage Syrup, and add the solution of Iron, Wine and Water as directed. (242.)

A dessertspoonful of this Emulsion contains 10 minims Dialysed Iron, with Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

275. Emulsion Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime,	128 grains,
Hypophosphite of Soda,	64 “
Water (warm),	
Glycerin, each,	2 ounces,
Acacia Mucilage Syrup	
(243),	4 “
Cod Liver Oil,	8 “
Oil Wintergreen,	10 drops,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Rub the Oils with the Acacia Mucilage Syrup, as directed (242). Dissolve the Hypophosphites by rubbing to a fine powder in a mortar, and then by triturating with the warm water and glycerin mixed. Then, when cool, add the Solution of Hypophosphites to the Oils, etc., in the mortar, with constant rubbing, as directed (242).

Remark.—This emulsion is heavier than No. 250, and the Hypophosphite Potass. is omitted. It is like the New York preparation.

ESSENCES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, ETC.

280. Formulæ for Essences,

Flavoring Extracts, etc., are here introduced because of repeated inquiries for reliable formulæ for their preparation.

The author claims no special merit nor originality for these preparations, but publishes them simply as reliable and economical. The formulæ given for making such *Spirits* or *Essences* as are *officinal*, are not recommended in place of the formulæ in the U. S. Dispensatory or Pharmacopœia, but are given as producing more economical preparations and in many cases those that will give better satisfaction to the trade.

281. Process for making Essences, etc.

Only the best quality of Flavoring Oils and Cologne Spirit or Alcohol must be used in making these preparations.

The Oils must first be dissolved in about four times their bulk of the spirit, this is then to be rubbed thoroughly with the Carbonate of Magnesium in a mortar, the Sugar is then to be added and the balance of the Spirit and Water previously mixed to be gradually triturated with the mixture until it is of a uni-

form consistency, then it must be filtered through paper, and enough diluted Alcohol added through the filter to make the measure required, (1 pint).

If it should not be perfectly clear after filtering, it must be again filtered and a little more Magnesium added if necessary to make clear.

The Cologne Spirit used must be of the same proof as Alcohol.

Alcohol may be used instead of it but the product will not be so finely flavored.

282. Essence Bitter Almonds.

Take of Oil of Bitter Almonds,	1½ drachms,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	2 drachms,
Sugar,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed (281).

283. Essence Anise Seed.

Take of Oil of Anise Seed,	½ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces

Proceed as directed, (281).

284. Essence Bay.

Take of Oil of Bay Leaves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

285. Essence Bergamot.

Take of Oil of Bergamot,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

286. Essence Calamus.
(Sweet Flag.)

Take of Oil of Calamus,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

287. Essence Caraway.

Take of Oil of Caraway Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,

Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

288. Essence Cardamom.

Take of Oil of Cardamom, 2 drachms,
Carbonate of Magnesium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sugar, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit.
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

289. Essence Cassia.

Take of Oil of Cassia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,
Sugar, each, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

290. Essence Cedar.

Take of Oil of Cedar, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

291. Essence Celery.

Take of Oil of Celery,	2 drachms,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sugar,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

292. Essence Cinnamon.

Take of Oil of Cinnamon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

293. Essence Citronella.

Take of Oil of Citronella,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

294. Essence Cloves.

Take of Oil of Cloves,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,

Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

295. Extract of Coffee.

Take of Java Coffee, roasted, and
in fine powder, 8 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum,
(35), 20 ounces.

Percolate (5) with the Percolating Menstruum until one pint is obtained.

296. Essence Coriander.

Take of Oil of Coriander, 2 drachms,
Carbonate of Magnesium, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sugar, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

297. Essence Fennel.

Take of Oil of Fennel Seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,
Sugar, each, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

298. Essence of Hemlock.

Take of Oil of Hemlock,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

299. Essence of Juniper.

Take of Oil of Juniper Berries,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

300. Essence of Lavender.

Take of Oil of Lavender,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

301. Essence of Lemon.

Take of Oil of Lemon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

302. Essence of Nutmeg.

Take of Oil of Nutmeg,	3 drachms,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	6 “
Sugar,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

303. Essence of Orange.

Take of Oil of Orange,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, /
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

304. Essence Pennyroyal.

Take of Oil of Pennyroyal,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces

Proceed as directed. (281).

305. Essence Peppermint.

Take of Oil of Peppermint,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	

Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

306. Essence Pimenta.
(Allspice.)

Take of Oil of Pimenta,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

307. Essence Pineapple.

Take of Butyric Ether,	2 ounces,
Cologne Spirit,	12 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix.

308. Essence Raspberry.

Take of Butyric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Extract Orris (316),	1 pint.
Color with Cochineal.	

Mix.

309. Essence Rose.

Take of Oil of Rose,	15 minims,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Dissolve the Oil in the Spirit, add the Water, and filter through a little Carbonate of Magnesium.

310. Essence Rosemary.

Take of Oil of Rosemary,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

311. Essence Sassafras.

Take of Oil of Sassafras,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (281).

312. Essence Spearmint.

Take of Oil of Spearmint,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,

Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed (281).

313. Essence Spruce.

Take of Oil of Spruce, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,
Water, each, 8 ounces.

Proceed as directed (281).

314. Essence Sarsaparilla.

Take of Oil of Wintergreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil of Sassafras, 3 drachms,
Oil of Anise, 1 drachm,
Carbonate of Magnesium,
Sugar, each, 1 ounce.
Cologne Spirit, 12 ounces.
Water, 4 ounces.

Proceed as directed (281).

315. Essence Strawberry.

Take of Butyric Ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Acetic Ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Extract Orris (316), 1 pint.
Color with Cochineal.

316. Extract Orris.

Take of Orris Root, in coarse
powder, 4 ounces,
Cologne Spirit, 12 ounces,
Water, 4 ounces.

Percolate the Orris (5) with the mixed Spirit and water until one pint is obtained.

317. Extract Tonca.

Take of Tonca Beans, cut in fine
pieces, 2 ounces,
Sugar, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit, 12 ounces,
Water, 4 ounces.

Rub the Beans with the Sugar to a moderately fine powder, add the Spirit and Water, and macerate for two weeks, and filter.

318. Extract of Vanilla.

Take of Vanilla Pods, 1 ounce,
Sugar, 1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit, 12 ounces,
Water, 4 ounces.

Slit the Pods open from end to end, and cut in very fine pieces, no more than one-eighth inch in length, put them into a mortar and bruise them with the sugar until a mod-

erately fine powder is obtained (this will require some work, but upon it depends the strength of the Extract), then add the mixed Spirit and Water, and set in a *warm* place. Allow to macerate for two weeks, shaking frequently, and filter. The process can be hastened by keeping the mixture at a temperature of one hundred and fifty degrees for twelve hours, when it will be ready for use.

319. Essence of Wintergreen.

Take of Oil of Wintergreen,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed (281).

320. Essence of Wormwood.

Take of Oil of Wormwood,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	1 ounce,
Cologne Spirit,	
Water, each,	8 ounces.

Proceed as directed (281).

Remark.—The preceding preparations may be colored to suit the taste of the druggist, with the Carmine Solution, Caramel, Tincture Turmeric, or other coloring substances.

321. Essence Apple.

Take of Acetate of Oxide Amyl,	2 ounces.
Valerianate of Ammonium,	1 drachm.
Cologne Spirit,	12 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix.

322. Essence Banana.

Take of Acetate of Oxide Amyl,	2 ounces,
Cologne Spirit,	12 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix.

323. Essence Blackberry.

Take of Butyric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Acetate of Oxide Amyl,	1 drachm.
Extract Vanilla (318),	2 drachms.
Extract Orris (316),	15 ounces.

Mix. Color with Caramel, and filter.

324. Essence Nectar.

Take of Butyric Ether,	1 ounce,
Oil of Wintergreen,	60 minims.
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	15 minims,
Extract Vanilla (318),	3 ounces,
Cologne Spirit.	10 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix, and filter.

325. Essence Orgeat.

Take of Oil Bitter Almonds,	2 drachms,
Acetic Ether,	2 drachms,
Butyric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Extract Orris (316),	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Oil in the Ethers, add the Extract Orris, and filter.

326. Essence Pear.

Take of Acetate of Oxide Amyl,	2 ounces,
Acetic Ether,	1 drachm,
Cologne Spirit,	12 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix.

327. Essence Quince.

Take of Pelargonic Ether,	2 ounces,
Cologne Spirit,	12 ounces,
Water,	2 ounces.

Mix.

328. Extract Vanilla.

(Artificial.)

Take of Balsam Peru,	1 drachm,
Oil of Orange,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm,
Extract Orris (316),	4 ounces,
Tonka Beans, in coarse powder,	2 ounces,
Tincture Castor,	15 drops,

Cologne Spirit,	8 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	3 drachms,
Water,	4 ounces.

Dissolve the Balsam and Oil in two ounces of the Cologne Spirit, and rub with the Magnesium in a mortar. Add the balance of the Cologne Spirit, Extract Orris, Tincture Castor, and Water, previously mixed, and triturate. Macerate the Tonka with the mixture in a warm place for three or four weeks, color with a little Caramel, and filter.

329. Havana Cigar Flavor.

Take of Compound Tincture

Benzoin,	1 ounce,
Balsam Peru,	2 drachms,
Beaver Castor, cut very fine,	80 grains,
Valerian Root, in fine powder,	1 ounce,
Tonka Beans, in fine pow- der,	2 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Alcohol,	1 pint,
Water,	8 ounces.

Mix the Tincture Benzoin and Balsam with four ounces of Alcohol, and rub with the Carbonate Magnesium. Add the balance of

the Alcohol and Water, previously mixed, and triturate; then macerate the drugs with the mixture in a warm place for three or four weeks, and filter.

EXTRACT VANILLA.—If larger quantity than 318 makes is desired:

Take of Vanilla Pods,	6 ounces,
Cologne Spirit,	4 pints,
Water,	2 pints,
Glycerine.	1½ pints,
Sugar,	6 ounces.

Rub the Vanilla and Sugar as directed in 318. Mix the Cologne Spirit, Water and Glycerine; put the Vanilla and two pints of the mixture in a half gallon fruit jar, and stop tight, put in a water bath and boil for an hour. Pour off the liquid, and repeat the operation twice; then put the Vanilla in a percolator, and percolate with the liquid, not before used. Add enough dilute Cologne Spirit to make, with the previous portions, one gallon, and filter.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

330. Making Fluid Extracts.

Without attempting to give *special* formulæ for Fluid Extracts, the author has here introduced the processes usually employed, that are available to the ordinary druggist, with such practical hints and suggestions as will enable a druggist of ordinary ability to prepare such Fluid Extracts as his trade may demand.

The best Pharmacists through the country are now preparing their own Fluid Extracts, and it is to be earnestly hoped that others will follow their example, and that soon all the intelligent druggists in the land will be dispensing their own products instead of relying upon the assorted extracts of the manufacturers, many of which are almost worthless.

331. The Processes Employed.

The following processes are those usually employed, and the experience of the druggist must teach him which to adopt. In fact, no *one* process can be used to advantage in all cases, and some little experience may be required to enable the druggist to select the one best suited to the drug being treated.

A close attention to the process, and to the following general hints, suggestions and directions will, it is hoped, aid the druggist in his choice.

The same general directions are adaptable to nearly all the preparations, and they are divided into groups or classes according to the Menstruum required.

Any Fluid Extract that is officinal is followed with the remark U. S. P., and reference should be made to the United States' Pharmacopœia, although it may not always be advisable to follow the directions therein given as the use of glycerine as a portion of the percolate has been found objectionable by many thoroughly competent pharmacists.

332. By Percolation and Evaporation.

The following general directions from the United States' Pharmacopœia, (page 151), are quoted here for convenient reference :

“The quantity of powdered material directed to be used in each of the following formulæ is sixteen Troy ounces.

“The powder is to be moistened with a specified quantity of Menstruum, and properly packed in a suitable percolator. The surface of the powder is then to be covered with a disc of paper, and the remaining portion of

sixteen fluid-ounces of Menstruum is to be poured upon it. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower orifice with a cork, and having closely covered the percolator, to prevent evaporation, set it aside in a moderately warm place for four days.

“The cork is then to be removed. More Menstruum is to be gradually poured on, and the percolation continued until twenty-four fluid-ounces have been obtained. Of these, the first fourteen fluid-ounces are to be reserved, and the remainder having been carefully evaporated to two fluid-ounces, is to be mixed with the reserved portion, and filtered through paper if necessary.”

The evaporation should be conducted at a temperature not exceeding 160 degrees, and some drugs, like Ipecac., etc., must not be heated to more than 140 degrees.

333. By Repercolation.

The following is an abstract of Squibb's method of Fractional, or Repercolation :

This process, although tedious, produces probably as valuable an extract as can be made by the druggist. Some skill and experience is required in its use.

To make three pints of Fluid extract :

First.—Take sixteen Troy ounces of the Drug, of proper fineness, and three pints of the Menstruum required. Moisten the Drug with six fluid ounces of the Menstruum, pack in a conical percolator, and percolate as directed (5) with the Menstruum, receiving the product as follows :

- a. 12 fluid-ounces—Reserved.
- b. 6 fluid-ounces.
- c. 8 fluid-ounces.
- d. 22 to 24 fluid-ounces.

The last portion, d, is forced through by adding Water to the Drug in the percolator.

Second.—Take sixteen Troy ounces of the Drug, as before, moisten with b, pack, as before, and percolate first with c, then with d, then add two ounces of the Menstruum, then four ounces more of the Menstruum, and Water to force the last portion through, receiving the product as follows

- e. 16 fluid-ounces—Reserved.
- f. 6 fluid-ounces.
- g. 8 fluid-ounces.
- h. 10 fluid-ounces.

Third.—Take the remaining sixteen Troy ounces of the Drug, and moisten with f, pack as before, and percolate first with g, then h,

then four ounces of the Menstruum, then four ounces more of the Menstruum, and Water to force the last portion through, receiving the product as follows :

i. 20 ounces---Reserved.

j. 10 ounces---set aside

to moisten the next batch of Fluid Extract of the same kind required.

Fourth.—Mix the reserved portions, a, e and i, and filter, if necessary.

334.

By Pressure.

The following is an abstract of N. Spencer Thomas' method of extracting the strength of a Drug by pressure.

Although this process does not entirely exhaust the medicinal strength of the Drug, it produces a better extract than most that are in the market :

First.—Take sixteen Troy ounces of the Drug, of the proper fineness, and Menstruum sufficient. Moisten the drug with from six to ten fluid-ounces of the Menstruum (according to the nature of the Drug), and set aside in a wide mouth jar, or suitable covered vessel. Allow to stand four days, then press out as much as possible with a tincture press, and reserve the product.

Second.—Moisten the Drug, as before, with from five to eight ounces of the Menstruum. Allow to stand, and press out, as before, adding the product to the portion before reserved.

Third.—Repeat the second process, adding the product to the portions before reserved.

Fourth.—Repeat the second process, but so regulate the last amount of Menstruum added as to make one pint of the Fluid Extract when added to the portions before reserved. Filter, if necessary.

335. Combination Process.

(For making Fluid Extracts.)

[Substitute the *name* of the Drug for the word Drug, and the name of the Menstruum, as found under classes A, B and C, for the word Menstruum in the process.

To make Three Pints of Fluid Extract.

Take 48 ounces of the drug required, and menstruum, sufficient. After having reduced the drug to the proper fineness for percolation, divide it into three equal parts, and proceed as follows :

First.—Take 16 ounces (the first portion) of the drug and 48 ounces of the menstruum. Moisten the drug uniformly with from 6 to 8 ounces of the menstruum, and pack in a

conical percolator. Pour upon it menstruum sufficient to cover it, and when the liquid has begun to drop, put a cork in the neck of the percolator, a cover on the top, and allow to stand from 1 to 3 days. Then begin the percolation, after having poured upon it what remains of the three pints of menstruum. The percolate is to be received as follows:

a. 12 ounces.—Reserved as the Fluid Ext.

b. 6 ounces.—To moisten the next portion of the drug.

c. The balance of the percolate.—To cover the next portion, after being packed in the percolator.

d. The portion obtained by pressure.—To continue the percolation of the second portion. The last portion, *d*, is to be obtained by transferring the drug to a Tincture-Press, after the liquid has ceased to drop, and pressing out all that is possible. The product of this pressure will be from 6 to 10 ounces.

Second.—Take 16 ounces (the second portion) of the drug, and moisten with the percolate marked *b* (6 ounces), pack as before, and pour upon it the percolate marked *c*. Allow to stand as before; begin the percolation, pour on the portion marked *d*, follow this

with 6 ounces of fresh menstruum, and receive the percolate as follows :

e. 16 ounces.—Reserved as the Fluid Ext.

f. 6 ounces.—To moisten the third portion of the drug.

g. The balance obtained by percolation.

h. The portion obtained by pressure as before.

Third.—Take 16 ounces (the third portion) of the drug, and moisten with the percolate marked *f.* pack as before, and pour upon it enough of *g* and *h* to cover ; allow to stand as before ; begin the percolation, and pour upon the drug all that remains of the menstruum. When the liquid has ceased to drop, remove the drug to the press and press out all that is possible, add this to the percolate and carefully measure the product ; subtract this sum from 20 (the number of ounces that are desired from this last process), and on the same drug that has been pressed put fresh menstruum enough to make up the amount required, when subjected to a second pressure ; the amount of fresh menstruum added should be about 2 ounces more than the deficiency requires. Macerate the drug with the menstruum for 24 hours, and

press out again as before, adding the product to the first result.

Fourth.—Mix the reserved portions, *a, e*, and the product of the *Third* operation (20 ounces), to make 48 ounces of Fluid Extract, and filter, or allow to settle, and pour off if necessary.

Hints and Suggestions.

The Processes 332, 333, 334, 335, represent the methods used by the various manufacturers for making Fluid Extracts, reduced and adapted to the convenience and capacity of the ordinary druggist.

The best manufacturers, as well as the best chemists and pharmacists, have now nearly abandoned the use of heat, or the evaporation process (332).

The Repercolation process (333) is gaining favor steadily, and, if properly conducted, makes a very fine extract—probably the best.

The Pressure process (334) is well suited to a certain class of drugs that are difficult to percolate: to those that “soften” upon the addition of the menstruum, and to bulky drugs. It has also some very strong advocates among those who have used it for all classes of drugs.

The Combination process (335) may be especially recommended to those who have the conveniences for employing it, as it combines the efficacy of the Repercolation with the economy of the Pressure process, and the extract produced is equal to any that can be made.

The use of Glycerin, which formed such a conspicuous feature of the formulæ for Fluid Extracts in the last Pharmacopœia, has been gradually abandoned in most of the preparations, after a thorough trial, by the best pharmacists; and the menstrua, as designated in Classes A, B and C, or similar menstrua, have been employed.

The following general suggestions will be found of use in making Fluid Extracts:

336. The Fineness of the Drug

requisite for percolation can generally be ascertained by reference to the Dispensatory or Pharmacopœia. When directions cannot be found in regard to that, the druggist can judge for himself from analogy.

337. Mucilaginous Drugs

require a larger proportion of Alcohol than most of those not possessing that property,

as the Water "softens" them, and thereby hinders percolation. Pressure is best for most of them, and also for bulky drugs.

338. Drugs possessing Resinous Principles

are more readily exhausted by adding a small quantity of Sulphuric Ether to the Menstruum, say one ounce in each pint of the Menstruum used.

339. Warm Menstruum.

It is advantageous to warm the Menstruum before adding it; also to keep the Drug in a warm place during the process of percolation or maceration.

340. Drugs containing Volatile Oil

should be kept as much as possible from the air during the process of exhaustion, and should not be subjected to heat in making their Fluid Extracts.

341. If Pressure is Employed,

the Drugs must be enclosed in a coarse canvas cloth or bag before putting in the press. The pressure should be gradual and long continued, that the moisture may be as nearly as possible extracted from the Drug. A one

gallon Tincture Press will answer very well for most extracts.

342. Using Glycerine.

If evaporation is employed, one ounce of Glycerine should be added to the portion to be evaporated, in all extracts where the Menstruum is part Water.

343. Acetic or Muriatic Acids

may sometimes be added in small amounts to the percolate, in extracts that tend to throw down a precipitate.

344. In Packing the Percolator,

it is well to let the Drug remain in the basin with the portion of Menstruum used for moistening it, for a few hours, so that it may "swell," and not hinder the percolation.

345. The Percolator.

Conical or short cylindrical percolators, with a conical bottom, are best adapted for Fluid Extracts.

Gallon tin cans, of proper shape, with the bottoms round, make convenient percolators, and can be used for most any of the preparations.

A wire-cloth diaphragm may be put on top of the disc of paper, and a weight on that, if necessary, to keep the Drug in place.

346. For Maceration.

When pressure is to be used, earthenware jars, with small mouth and cover, can be used to advantage; put a cloth between the cover and jar to prevent evaporation.

The Drugs should be stirred up every day while macerating.

347. Filtering Fluid Extracts.

Fluid Extracts are best filtered through a muslin strainer, or paper; some filter readily through paper, while others, especially those from mucilaginous drugs, are very slowly filtered through paper, and should be filtered through muslin.

In making up larger quantities, it is best to let the sediment settle to the bottom, by allowing to stand, and pour off the clear extract.

Many Fluid Extracts, as well as Tinctures, precipitate by standing in the light, and should be kept in dark-colored bottles.

348. Fluid Extracts—Class A.

The following Drugs require Alcohol as the Menstruum for preparing their Fluid Extracts :

- 349. Aconite root. *Aconitum napellus*.
- 350. American hellebore. *Veratrum viride*.
- 351. Angelica root. *Angelica archangelica*.
- 352. Black pepper. *Piper nigrum*.
- 353. Buchu, U. S. P. *Barosma crenata*.
- 354. Calabar bean. *Physostigma venenosum*.
- 355. *Cannabis indica*.
- 356. Cayenne pepper. *Capsicum*.
- 357. Cubebs, U. S. P. *Piper cubeba*.
- 358. Fireweed. *Erechthites hieracifolia*.
- 359. Gelsemium, U. S. P. *Gelsemium sempervirens*.
- 360. Ginger, U. S. P. *Zingiber officinale*.
- 361. Guaiac wood. *Guaiacum officinale*.
- 362. Ignatia.
- 363. Juniper berries. *Juniperus communis*.
- 364. Lupulin, U. S. P. *Lupulina*.
- 365. Mezereon, U. S. P. *Mezereum*.
- 366. *Nux vomica*.
- 367. Rosinweed. *Silphium*.
- 368. Savin, U. S. P. *Sabina*.
- 369. *Serpentaria*, U. S. P.
- 370. Turmeric. *Curcuma longa*.
- 371. *Veratrum viride* U. S. P. (See 350.)
- 372. Water pepper. *Polygonum punctatum*.
- 373. Yellow Jasmine, U. S. P. (See 359.)

374. Fluid Extracts—Class B.

The following Drugs require a mixture of three measures of Alcohol with one measure of Water as the Menstruum for preparing their Fluid Extracts :

- 375. Aconite leaves. *Aconiti folia*.
- 376. Agrimony. *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.
- 377. Allspice. *Pimenta*.
- 378. Arnica. *Arnica montana*.
- 379. Bayberry. *Myrica cerifera*.
- 380. Belladonna root, U. S. P. *Atropa belladonna*.
- 381. Belladonna leaves. “ “
- 382. Black cohosh, U. S. P. *Cimicifuga*.
- 383. Blood root. *Sanguinaria*.
- 384. Blue cohosh. *Leontice, Thaliectroides*.
- 385. Blue flag. *Iris versicolor*.
- 386. Black hellebore. *Helleborus niger*.
- 387. Boneset. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.
- 388. Buckthorn berries. *Rhamnus cathar*.
- 389. Canella. *Canella alba*.
- 390. Cardamom. *Elettaria card*.
- 391. Caraway seed. *Carum carui*.
- 392. Cassia. *Cinnamomum aromat*.
- 393. Catnip. *Nepta cataria*.
- 394. Chamomile. *Anthemis nobilis*.
- 395. Chestnut leaves. *Castanea vesca*.
- 396. Centaury.
- 397. Cinnamon, Celon. *C. Zeylonicum*.
- 398. Colchicum root, U. S. P. *Colchicum autumnale*
- 399. “ seed, U. S. P. “ “
- 400. Colcynth. *Citrullus Colocynthis*.
- 401. Coltsfoot. *Tussilago farfara*.

402. Coca. *Erythroxylon coca*.
403. Colombo, U. S. P. *Calumba*.
404. Comfrey. *Symphytum offic*.
405. Conium, U. S. P. *Conium maculatum*.
406. Coriander. *C. sativum*.
407. Digitalis, U. S. P.
408. Dwarf elder. *Aralia hispida*.
409. Elder flowers. *Sambucus can*.
410. Elecampane. *Inula helenium*.
411. Eucalyptus. *Amygdalina odor*.
412. Golden seal, U. S. P. *Hydrastis can*.
413. Golden rod. *Solidago odora*.
414. Goldthread. *Coptis trifolia*.
415. Henbane, U. S. P. *Hyoscyamus N*.
416. Hemlock. *Pinus can*.
417. Hops. *Humulus lupulus*.
418. Horehound. *Marubium vulgare*.
419. Hyssop. *Hyssopus offic*.
420. Ipecac., U. S. P. *Cephælis ipecac*.
421. Jalap. *Ipomæa jalapa*.
422. Lady's Slipper. *Cypripedium pubescens*.
423. Lettuce. *Lactuca virosa*.
424. Life Root. *Senecio aureus*.
425. Liverwort. *Hepatica Americana*.
426. Lobelia. *Lobelia inflata*.
427. Lovage. *Ligusticum levisticum*.
428. Lungwort. *Pulmonaria offic*.
429. Marshmallow. *Althæa offic*.
430. Marsh rosemary. *Statice carolin*.
431. Matico, U. S. P. *Artanthe elongata*.
432. Motherwort. *Leonurus cardiaca*.
433. Musk root. *Sumble vel jatamansi*.
434. Orange peel. *Curacoa*.

- 435. Orange peel. *Seville.*
- 436. Orris root. *Iris florentina.*
- 437. Pennyroyal. *Hedeoma pugel.*
- 438. Peppermint. *Mentha piperita.*
- 439. Poppy. *Papaver somniferum.*
- 440. Rhubarb, U. S. P. *Rheum palmatum.*
- 441. Red Clover. *Trifolium pratense.*
- 442. Rue. *Ruta graveolens.*
- 443. Saffron. *Crocus sativus.*
- 444. Sage. *Salvia officinale.*
- 445. Sassafras. *Sassafras officinale.*
- 446. Scullcap. *Scutellaria laterifolia.*
- 447. Skunk cabbage. *Symplocarpus F.*
- 448. Snake root. *Aristolochia serpentaria.*
- 449. Solomon's seal. *Convallaria polygonatum.*
- 450. Spikenard. *Aralia racemosa.*
- 451. Squills, U. S. P. *Scilla maritima.*
- 452. Stillingia, U. S. P. *Stillingia sylvatica.*
- 453. Stramonium leaf. *Datura stramonium.*
- 454. " seed. " "
- 455. Sumac. *Rhus glabrum.*
- 456. Sweet flag. *Acorus calamus.*
- 457. Spearmint. *Mentha viridis.*
- 458. Sweet fern. *Comptonia asplenifolia.*
- 459. Tansy double. *Tanacetum vulgare.*
- 460. Tamarac bark.
- 461. Thyme. *Thymus vulgaris.*
- 462. Tonca. *Dipterix odorata.*
- 463. Valerian, U. S. P. *Valeriana officinalis.*
- 464. Vanilla. Four ounces to the pint.
- 465. Vervain. *Verbena hastata.*
- 466. Wahoo. *Euonymus atropurpureus.*
- 467. Wild turnip. *Arum triphyllum.*

- 468. Wintergreen. *Gaultheria procumbens*.
- 469. Wormseed. *Chenopodium anthmin*.
- 470. Wormwood. *Artemisia absinth*.
- 471. Yarrow. *Achillea millefolium*.
- 472. Yellow dock. *Rumex crispus*.

473. Fluid Extracts—Class C.

The following drugs require Diluted Alcohol as the Menstruum in preparing their Fluid Extracts.

- 474. Avens root. *Geum rivale*.
- 475. Balmony. *Chelone glabra*.
- 476. Barberry. *Berberis*.
- 477. Bethroot. *Trillium pendulum*.
- 478. Bitter root. *Apocynum androsem*.
- 479. Bittersweet. *Solanum dulcamara*.
- 480. Black alder. *Prinos verticillatus*.
- 481. Blackberry, U. S. P. *Rubus villosus*.
- 482. Bugle weed. *Lycopus virginicus*.
- 483. Burdock. *Lappa minor*.
- 484. Butternut leaf. *Juglans cinerea*.
- 485. " bark. " "
- 486. Button snake root. *Eringium aquaticum*.
- 487. Broomtop. *Sarathamnus scoparius*.
- 488. Cascarilla. *Croton eleuteria*.
- 489. Chiretta. *Agathotes chirayita*.
- 490. Cinchona calisaya, U. S. P. *Cinchona flava*.
- 491. " pale. *Cinchona pallida*.
- 492. " red. " *rubra*.
- 493. Cleavers. *Galium aparine*.
- 494. Cotton root bark, U. S. P. *Gossypium herbac*.
- 495. Cramp bark. *Viburnum opulus*.

- 496. Cranesbill, U. S. P. *Geranium maculatum*.
- 497. Culver's root. *Leptandria virginica*.
- 498. Cunderango.
- 499. Catechu. Four ounces Gum Catechu in a pint.
- 500. Dandelion, U. S. P. *Taraxacum*.
- 501. Dogwood bark, U. S. P. *Cornus florida*.
- 502. Ergot, U. S. P. *Ergota*.
- 503. Frostwort. *Helianthemum can.*
- 504. Garden celandine. *Chelidonium m.*
- 505. Gentian, U. S. P. *Gentiana lutea*.
- 506. Gravel plant. *Epigæa repens*.
- 507. Guarana. *Paullinia sorbilis*.
- 508. Hardhack. *Spiræa tomentosa*.
- 509. Hydrangea. *Hydrangea arborescens*.
- 510. Indian hemp. *Apocynum cannabinum*.
- 511. " " white. *Asclepias incarnata*.
- 512. Koussou. *Brayera anthelmintica*.
- 513. Licorice root, U. S. P. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.
- 514. Logwood. *Hæmatoxylon*.
- 515. Male fern. *Aspidium filix mas*.
- 516. Mandrake. *Podophyllum peltatum*
- 517. Opium. One and one-fourth ounces Gum Opium
to a pint.
- 518. Pareira brava, U. S. P. *Cissampelos pareira*.
- 519. Pink root, U. S. P. *Spigelia marilandica*.
- 520. Pipsissewa. *Chimaphilla umbellata*.
- 521. Pleurisy root. *Asclepias tuberosa*.
- 522. Poke root. *Phytolacca decandria*.
- 523. Pond lily root. *Nymphæa odorata*.
- 524. Poplar bark. *Populus tremuloides*.
- 525. Prickley ash. *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*.
- 526. Pulsatilla. *Anemone pulsatilla*.
- 527. Quassia. *Simaruba excelsa*.

-
528. Rhatany, U. S. P. *Krameria triandra*.
529. Sarsaparilla, U. S. P. *Smilax officinalis*.
530. " American.
531. Seneka, U. S. P. *Polygala senega*.
532. Senna, U. S. P. *Cassia acutifolia*.
533. Stargrass. *Aletris farinosa*.
534. Stoneroot. *Collinsonia can.*
535. Tag alder. *Alnus rubra*.
536. Turkey corn. *Corydalis formosa*.
537. Tobacco. *Nicotiana tabacum*.
538. Unicorn. *Helonias diocia*.
539. Uva Ursi, U. S. P. *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.
540. White wood bark. *Liriodendron tulip*.
541. " oak " *Quercus alba*.
542. Wild cherry bark, U. S. P. *Prunus virginius*.
543. Wild indigo. *Baptisia tinctoria*.
544. Wild yam. *Dioscoria villosa*.
545. Witch-hazle. *Hamamelis virg.*
546. Yellow parilla. *Menispermum can.*
-

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACTS.

547. Fluid Extract Aloes Compound.

Take of Socotrine Aloes,	3 ounces.
Canella,	
Licorice Root, each,	4 ounces
Diluted Alcohol enough to	
make,	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331.)

548. Fluid Extract Blackberry Compound.

Take of Blackberry Root,	12 ounces,
Sassafras Bark,	4 “
Diluted Alcohol enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

549. Fluid Extract Black Cohosh Comp.

Take of Black Cohosh,	6 ounces,
Wild Cherry,	
Licorice Root, each,	4 ounces,
Ipecac.,	
Senega, each,	1 ounce,
Menstruum (374) enough to make,	1 pint

Proceed as directed, (331).

550. Fluid Extract Buchu Compound.

Take of Buchu,	
Juniper Berries,	
Cubebs,	
Uva Ursi, each,	4 ounces,
Alcohol enough to make,	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

551. Fluid Extract Cardamom Comp.

Take of Cardamom Seeds,	6 ounces,
Cinnamon,	5 “
Caraway Seed,	2 “
Cochineal,	1 ounce,
Menstruum (374) enough to make,	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

552. Fluid Extract Cinchona Aromatic.

Take of Cinchona Bark,	8 ounces,
Cinnamon Bark,	4 “
Nutmeg,	
Bitter Orange, each,	2 ounces,
Menstruum (374) enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

553. Fluid Extract Cinchona Compound.

Take of Red Cinchona,	8 ounces,
Bitter Orange Peel,	6 “
Serpentaria,	1½ “
Menstruum (374) enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

554. Fluid Extract Dandelion Comp.

Take of Dandelion,	12 ounces,
Mandrake,	
Conium, each,	2 ounces,
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

555. Fluid Extract Dandelion and Senna.

Take of Dandelion,	
Senna, each,	8 ounces,
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make,	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

556. Fluid Extract Gentian Compound.

Take of Gentian,	12 ounces,
Orange Peel,	
Coriander, each,	3 ounces,
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make	18 ounces.

Proceed as directed, (331).

557. Fluid Extract Ipecac. and Seneka.

Take of Ipecac.,	
Seneka, each,	8 ounces,
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

558. Fluid Extract Mandrake Comp.

Take of Mandrake,	
Culver's Root,	
Senna, each,	5 ounces,
Canella,	1 ounce,
Diluted Alcohol enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

559. Fluid Extract Pink and Senna.

Take of Pink Root,	9 ounces,
Senna,	5 "
Anise,	
Caraway, each,	1 ounce,
Menstruum (374) enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

560. Fluid Extract Rhubarb Aromatic.

Take of Rhubarb,	10 ounces,
Cloves,	
Cinnamon, each,	2 ounces,
Nutmeg,	1 ounce,
Menstruum (374) enough to make,	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

561. Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Senna.

Take of Rhubarb,	10 ounces,
Senna,	2½ “
Coriander,	
Fennel, each,	1¼ ounces,
Licorice,	1 ounce,
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

562. Fluid Extract Senna Compound.

Take of Senna,	8 ounces,
Mandrake,	
Cloves,	
Cinnamon, each,	2 ounces,
Jalap,	
Nutmeg, each,	1 ounce,
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331).

563. Fluid Extract Senna and Jalap.

Take of Senna,	8 ounces,
Jalap,	6 “
Canella,	2 “
Menstruum (374) enough	
to make,	1 pint.

Proceed as directed, (331)

564. Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Compound, U. S. P.

Take of Sarsaparilla,	12 ounces,
Licorice,	
Sassafras, each,	1½ ounces,
Mezereon,	½ ounce,
Diluted Alcohol enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

565. Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion.

Take of Sarsaparilla,	
Dandelion each,	8 ounces,
Diluted Alcohol enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

566. Fluid Extract Squills Compound.

Take of Squills,	
Seneka, each,	8 ounces,
Tartrate of Antimony and Potassium,	256 grains,
Menstruum (374) enough to make	1 pint.

Make an Extract of the Drugs, and dissolve in it the Tartate Antimony and Potassium.

567. Fluid Extract Stillingia Compound.

Take of Stillingia,

Turkey Corn, each, 4 ounces,

Elder Flowers, .

Blue Flag,

Pipsissewa, each, 2 ounces,

Coriander,

Prickley Ash, each, 1 ounce,

Menstruum (374), enough to

make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

568. Fluid Extract Wild Cherry Comp.

Take of Wild Cherry Bark, 10 ounces,

Lettuce,

Horehound, each, 2 ounces,

Veratrum Viride,

Bloodroot, each, 1 ounce,

Menstruum (374) enough to

make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

569. Fluid Extract Damiana.

Take of Damiana, in coarse powder,

16 ounces,

Menstruum (374), enough

to make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed 331.

570. Fluid Extract Grindelia.

Take of Grindelia Robusta, in
coarse powder, 16 ounces,
Menstruum (374), enough
to make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed 331.

571. Fluid Extract Jaborandi.

Take of Jaborandi, 16 ounces,
Diluted Alcohol, enough to
make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed 331.

572. Fluid Extract Bladder Wrack.

(*Fucus Vesiculosus*.)

Take of Bladder Wrack, in coarse
powder, 16 ounces,
Menstruum (374), enough to
make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

573. Fluid Extract Yerba Santa.

(*Eriodictyon Californicum*.)

Take of Yerba Santa, in coarse
powder, 16 ounces,
Menstruum (374), enough
to make 1 pint.

Proceed as directed (331).

**574. Fluid Extract Licorice,
 (For Quinia Mixtures).**

Take of Licorice Root, selected
 and ground to a coarse
 powder, 5 pounds,
Alcohol, 20 ounces,
Glycerin, 25 ounces,
Water of Ammonia, 4 F., 15 ounces,
Water, sufficient.

Moisten the Licorice with the mixed Alcohol and Glycerin, pack in a percolator. allow to stand 48 hours, and begin the percolation; add Water in the percolator until 4 pints are obtained; set this aside; continue the percolation with the Water of Ammonia, mixed with 3 pints of Water, and then with Water, until the strength is exhausted, or until 8 pints are obtained. Evaporate this last portion by gentle heat to 1 pint, add this to the portion previously set aside, and allow to stand until the albuminous precipitate has subsided; then pour off the clear liquid.

This Extract may be used whenever Fluid Extract Licorice is directed, and is especially adapted to Quinia Mixtures. It is necessary to evaporate the portion that contains the Ammonia, in order to dissipate the odor of Ammonia. Ammonia is the best solvent for the sweet principle of Licorice Root.

575. Fluid Extract Hydrastis.

(Without Alcohol.)

Take of Golden Seal, in coarse

powder, 16 ounces,

Glycerin, 6 "

Water, sufficient.

Moisten the drug with 6 ounces of a menstruum composed of the Glycerin mixed with 12 ounces of Water; pack in a percolator, and pour upon it the remainder of the menstruum. Allow to stand for forty-eight hours, and begin the percolation, adding Water after the liquid has disappeared that remained above the drug in the percolator.

When 12 ounces have passed, set aside, and continue the percolation until 20 ounces more have been obtained. Evaporate this last portion to 4 ounces by gentle heat, and add to the reserved portion.

This may be also made by the pressure process (334), being sure to use all the Glycerin in the first and second pressures.

576. Fluid Extract Wild Cherry.

(Detannated.)

Take of Fluid Extract Wild Cherry, 1 pint,

Hydrated Peroxide of Iron,

as prepared in the FORMU-

LARY, sufficient.

Mix 4 ounces of the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron with the Fluid Extract. Allow to stand twenty-four to forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally, and filter through muslin, test, with Tincture of Iron, and if it shows an inky color, add 1 or 2 ounces more of the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, and proceed as before.

When detannated, it will be almost as clear as water, and will show no color when tested with Tincture of Iron.

Owing to the difference in the astringency of the Fluid Extract, the amount of Iron required will vary.

Remark.—This Detannated Fluid Extract Wild Cherry is very convenient to use in making Wine of Wild Cherry and Iron, Elixir Wild Cherry and Iron, etc., and claims to possess the valuable medicinal properties of the bark, without its worthless or injurious astringent.

GLYCERITES.

580. Glycerites

have, within a few years, come into use, and possess some advantages not claimed for any other class of preparations. A few formulæ for their preparation were published in the last Pharmacopœia, and are included in the following list. Those that are officinal are followed by the remark U. S. P.

581. Glycerite of Arnica.

Take of Fluid Extract of Arnica,	2 ounces,
Glycerine,	6 ounces,
Water,	
Alcohol, each,	4 ounces.

Mix, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Arnica.

582. Glycerite of Carbolic Acid, U. S. P.

Take of Carbolic Acid,	3 ounces,
Glycerine,	12 ounces.

Dissolve the Acid by heat, and add the Glycerine.

583. Glycerite of Carbolate of Iodine.

Take of Carbolic Acid,	1 ounce,
Iodine,	1 ounce,
Alcohol,	4 ounces,

Water,
Glycerine, each, 5 ounces.

Dissolve the Carbolic Acid in the Glycerine, and add the Water. Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol, then mix the solutions.

584. Glycerite of Albumen.

Take of Albumen (white of Egg), 6 ounces,
Glycerine 10 ounces.

Mix thoroughly, and strain through a muslin strainer.

585. Glycerite of Gallic Acid, U. S. P.

Take of Gallic Acid. 3 ounces,
Glycerine, 12 ounces.

Warm the Glycerine, and rub with the Gallic Acid until it is dissolved.

586. Glycerite of Hypophosphites.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime, 256 grains,
Hypophosphite of Soda, 128 grains,
Hypophosphite of Potassa, 64 grains,
Water,
Glycerine, each, 8 ounces.

Rub the Hypophosphites to a very fine powder, and dissolve by rubbing with the Water and Glycerine, previously mixed, and warmed to about one hundred and fifty degrees; strain through a muslin strainer.

587. Glycerite of Pepsin,

Take of Pepsin,	640 grains,
Lactic Acid, Concent.,	2 drachms,
Water,	
Glycerin, each,	8 ounces.

Rub the Pepsin with the Water and Glycerin, and add the Lactic Acid. Allow to stand until dissolved, and filter, if necessary.

588. Glycerite of Quinia.

Take of Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains,
Citric Acid,	20 “
Water,	
Glycerin, each,	8 ounces.

Dissolve the Acid in the Water and rub with the Quinia, then add the Glycerin. Allow to stand until dissolved, and filter.

589. Glycerite of Quinia and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia,	4 grains,
Glycerite of Quinia (588).	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add the Glycerite.

590. Glycerite of Iodine.

(Colorless Tincture Iodine.)

Take of Tincture of Iodine,	8 ounces,
Hyposulphite of Soda,	1 ounce,
Glycerin,	8 ounces.

Dissolve the Hyposulphite of Soda in the Glycerin, add the Tincture of Iodine. Allow to stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

591. Glycerite of Borax. (U. S. P.)

Take of Borate of Sodium,	3 ounces,
Glycerin,	12 ounces.

Rub them together in a mortar until the Borax is dissolved.

592. Glycerite of Tannic Acid. (U. S. P.)

Take of Tannic Acid,	3 ounces,
Glycerin,	12 ounces.

Warm the Glycerin and rub with the Acid in a mortar until it is dissolved.

593. Glycerite of Tar. (U. S. P.)

Take of Tar,	1 ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	2 ounces,
Glycerin,	4 ounces,
Alcohol,	2 ounces,
Water,	10 ounces.

“ Having mixed the Glycerin, Alcohol and Water, rub the Tar in a mortar, first with the Carbonate of Magnesium, and then with six fluid-ounces of the mixed liquids, gradually added, and strain with expression. Rub the residue in a like manner with half the re-

maining liquid, and strain as before. Repeat the process again with the remaining liquid. Put the residue into a percolator, add gradually the expressed liquids previously mixed, and afterwards a sufficient quantity of Water to make the liquid which passes measure a pint."

594. Glycerite Phosphorus.

Take of Phosphorus in fine shavings, 32 grains,
Glycerin, 1 pint.

Dissolve with gentle heat.

595. Glycerite Yerba Santa Comp.

Take of Fluid Extract Yerba Santa, 2 ounces,
Fluid Extract Grindelia Robusta,
Fluid Ext. Wild Cherry,
Fluid Extract Licorice Root, each 1 ounce,
Bromide Potassium, 160 grains,
Salicylic Acid,
Tar, each 80 grains,
Glycerin, 8 ounces,
Water, 3 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium, 2 drachms

Rub the Tar with the Carbonate of Magnesium in a mortar, and triturate the Water with it. Add enough Water through the filter to make $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of the filtrate; then mix the Fluid Extracts, Glycerin and filtrate, and dissolve the Bromide Potassium and Salicylic Acid in the mixture.

596. Pepsin and Wafer Ash.

Take of Wafer Ash Bark, in coarse

powder,	1 ounce,
Glycerin,	10 ounces,
Water,	6 ounces,
Pepsin, Saccharated,	256 grains

Rub the Pepsin in a mortar with the mixed Glycerin and Water; add the Wafer Ash, and allow to macerate for 7 days. Pour off the liquid, and put the dregs that remain in a Percolator. Percolate with the liquid, and add through the Percolator enough Water to make 1 pint of the liquid. Filter through a muslin strainer if necessary.

This is similar to a Western preparation.

597. Glycerite of Calendula.

Take of Marigold Flowers (Calen-

dula), in coarse powder,	3 ounces,
Glycerin,	
Water, each	8 "

Moisten the flowers with the mixed Glycerin and Water, and pack them tightly in a percolator, pour upon them the balance of the menstruum and allow to stand forty-eight hours; then begin the percolation, and after the percolate has ceased to drop, add Water in the percolator and continue the percolation until 1 pint is obtained, and filter.

This can also be made by pressure, as is directed for Fluid Extracts, page 152.

598. Glycerite of Lead.

Take of Acetate of Lead,	4 ounces,
Litharge,	2 4-5 ounces,
Glycerin, by weight,	8 ounces,
Water enough to make	1 pint.

Rub the Lead Salts to a fine powder, and mix with the Glycerin in an evaporating dish. Heat to boiling for three hours, remove from the fire and add 6 ounces of Water, filter and add enough Water through the filter to make the measure 1 pint.

This is a valuable preparation to take the place of the *Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis* of the *Pharmacopæia*. It may be diluted with Water or Glycerin.

599. Glycerite of Tar Compound.

Take of Wild Cherry Bark, in
coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Squills, in coarse powder, 80 grains,
Glycerite of Tar (593), 1 pint.

Macerate the Drugs in the Glycerite of Tar
for 7 days and filter, or

Take of Fluid Extract of Wild
Cherry, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Fluid Extract of Squills, 80 minims,
Glycerite of Tar (593), 1 pint.

Mix.

SOLUTIONS, ETC.

600. The Solutions

for which Formulæ are here given, are chiefly used to combine with other preparations, and reference is made to them by numbers throughout the Formulary.

Some of the Solutions, however, are dispensed as prepared from the formulæ.

It is advisable to keep on hand such of the Solutions as may be wanted to combine with other preparations, as they can then be used quickly and readily in the desired combinations.

The relative proportion of the Solution to the material is given under each article.

601. Solution Citrate of Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and

Ammonium,	8 ounces,
Hot Water,	8 “
Water of Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i> ,	
(about 1 ounce.)	

Rub the Bismuth to a fine powder and add it gradually in small portions to the Hot Water, rubbing it to a uniform consistency ; then add enough Aqua Ammonia, (about one

ounce, 4 *f.*), to make clear, and Water enough to make the measure a pint; filter.

Use two minims of this Solution for each grain of the Salt directed in the Formulæ.

Remark.—The Citrate of Bismuth and Ammonium contains more or less free Ammonia, according to its age, exposure, etc., consequently no definite directions can be given in regard to the amount of Aqua Ammonia to be added. It requires enough to make the Solution clear or nearly clear, but it must not be so much in excess as to have much odor of Ammonia when finished. It should be added gradually until this end is attained.

602. Solution Citric Acid.

Take of Citric Acid,	8 ounces,
Hot Water,	8 “

Dissolve the Acid in the Water, and make up the measure with water to a pint.

Use two minims of this Solution for each grain of the Acid directed in the Formulæ.

603. Solution Citrate of Iron.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-	
monium,	8 ounces,
Hot Water,	8 “

Dissolve the Iron in the Water, and add Water enough to make the measure a pint.

Use two minims of this solution for each grain of the Salt directed in the Formulæ.

604. Solution Caramel.

Take of White Sugar, 8 ounces,
Hot Water, enough to make 1 pint.

Put the Sugar in an evaporating dish or other convenient vessel, and heat until it is dissolved; continue the heat carefully until the liquid has assumed a very black, brown color, and a thick consistency, then add eight ounces of Hot Water and continue the heat until the solution is complete and uniform. Lastly, add Water enough to make the measure a pint.

605. Solution Carmine.

Take of Carmine, No. 40, 1 drachm,
Water of Ammonia, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Rub the Carmine to a fine powder in a mortar, and dissolve by triturating with the Aqua Ammonia; then add the Water and keep in a tightly corked bottle.

About one-half drachm of this Solution will color a pint of Elixir or other prepara-

tion to the desired shade. The Solution is incompatible with acids

Remark.—This can be used as Red Ink by diluting one-half with Gum Water.

606. Solution Carbolic Acid.

Take of Carbolic Acid Crystals. $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Glycerin,
Water each a sufficient
quantity.

Dissolve the Acid in two ounces of Glycerin, and add water enough to make the measure fourteen ounces. If the Solution is then clear, add two ounces more of water, and filter; but if it should be "milky," add enough Glycerin to make it clear, and Water enough to make the measure a pint, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Carbolic Acid.

Remark.—Owing to the difference in the quality of acid used, the proportion of Glycerin will be variably ranging from two to four ounces.

607. Hypophosphorous Acid, Dilute.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime, 480 grains,
Oxalic Acid, 350 " "
Warm Water, 9 ounces.

Dissolve the Hypophosphite of Lime in six ounces of the Warm Water, and the Acid in the remainder. Mix the Solutions, and filter. Then add through the filter enough Water to make the measure ten ounces. Evaporate this to eight and one-half fluid-ounces.

608. Solution Hypophosphite of Iron.

Take of Sulphate of Iron, pure,	3 ounces,
Carbonate of Sodium,	4 “
Warm Water,	Sufficient,
Hypophosphorus Acid Dil.	
(607),	1 pint.
Sugar,	2 ounces.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron and the Carb. Sodium, each separately in one quart Warm Water ; when cool, mix the Solutions ; allow to stand until the precipitate has subsided, and pour off the supernatant liquid ; add to the precipitate two quarts of Warm Water, and agitate ; allow to stand and pour off the liquid as before ; repeat this process until the Sulphate of Sodium is washed out, which will require the addition of about three or four gallons of Water ; then pour the precipitate upon a muslin strainer, and wash with a little warm sweetened water, squeeze out the water as much as possible and dissolve

the precipitate in the acid, in which the Sugar has previously been dissolved, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Hypophosphite of Iron, with excess of Hypophosphorous Acid.

Or,

Take of Sulphate of Iron, pure crystals,	4 ounces,
Warm Water,	8 "
Sugar,	4 "
Citrate of Potassium,	1 "
Hypophosphorous Acid (607),	4 "

Dissolve the Iron in the Warm Water and add the Sugar and Citrate of Potassium, lastly add the Hypophosphorous Acid, and after standing twenty-four hours, filter.

609. Solution Hypophosphite of Manganese.

Take of Sulphate of Manganese,	4 ounces,
Hypophosphite of Soda,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
Warm Water,	8 "
Sugar,	4 "

Dissolve the Manganese in four ounces of the Warm Water, and the Hypophosphite of Soda in the remainder. When cool, mix the

Solutions, dissolve in the liquid the Sugar by agitation, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Hypophosphite of Manganese.

Or, make in the same manner as 608, using the same proportions, only use Sulphate of Manganese instead of Sulphate of Iron.

610. Solution Iodine Compound.
(Lugol's Solution.)

Take of Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Iodide of Potassium,	1 "
Water,	10 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the Water, and add the Iodine previously rubbed to a fine powder or paste.

This Solution is for internal use.

611. Lugol's Rubefacient Solution.

Take of Iodine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Iodide of Potassium,	1 "
Water,	6 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the Water, and add the Iodine.

This is for external use.

612. Lugol's Caustic Solution of Iodine.

Take of Iodine,

Iodide of Potassium, each, 1 ounce,

Water, 2 ounces

Dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the Water, and add the Iodine.

This is for application as a caustic.

613. Granville's Milder Lotion.

Take of stronger Water of Am-

monia, 4 ounces,

Spirits Rosemary, 3 ounces,

Spirits Camphor, 1 ounce.

Mix.

614. Granville's Stronger Lotion.

Take of stronger Water of Am-

monia, 5 ounces,

Spirits Rosemary, 2 ounces,

Spirits Camphor, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Remark.—The above Formulæ of Lugol and Granville are here inserted because of the frequent calls for them by druggists, and that they properly belong with the Solutions.

615. Solution Lactophosphate of Iron.

Take of Solution Phosphate of

Iron (622),	6 ounces,
Lactic Acid, Concent.,	1 ounce,

Evaporate the Solution to five ounces by gentle heat, and when cool, add the Lactic Acid.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Lactophosphate of Iron.

616. Solution Lactophosphate of Lime.

Take of the Phosphate of Lime

Magma, prepared from
six ounces Phosphate of
Lime (as directed in So-
lution Phosphate Lime),
(623),

Sugar,	6 ounces,
Lactic Acid, Concentrated,	8 ounces,
Water,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Lime Magma in the Lactic Acid, add the Water, in which the Sugar has been previously dissolved, evaporate by gentle heat to twenty-four fluid ounces, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Lactophosphate of Lime.

Remark.—If the Lactic Acid should not be sufficient to dissolve the Magma, more must be used.

617. Solution Lactophosphate of Manganese.

Take of Solution Phosphate of
Manganese (624), 6 ounces,
Lactic Acid, Concentrated, 1 ounce.

Evaporate the Solution by gentle heat to five fluid ounces, and when cool, add the Lactic Acid.

Each fluid ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Lactophosphate of Manganese.

**618. Solution Opium Compound.
(Liquor Opii Compositus.)**

Take of Opium, in powder, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces,
Acetic Ether, 512 minims,
Sulphuric Ether, 4 ounces,
Chloroform. 256 minims,
Alcohol, 7 ounces,
Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Macerate the Opium for twenty-four hours in half a pint of the Water, and express; then repeat the operation twice with the same quantity of Water. Mix the expressed liquids, and evaporate by gentle heat to eight

ounces. When cool, add the Sulphuric Ether, and shake frequently during twenty-four hours; then pour off the Ether, and evaporate until all traces of Ether are removed, and seven and a half ounces of the product remain. Mix the Alcohol, Chloroform and Acetic Ether; and lastly, after having filtered it, add the Opium preparation.

619. Liquor Gutta-percha. (U. S. P.)

Take of Gutta-percha, in thin

slices,	1½ Troy ounces,
Purified Chloroform,	17 Troy ounces,
Carbonate of Lead,	
in fine powder,	2 Troy ounces.

Dissolve the Gutta-percha in twelve ounces of the Chloroform, by shaking occasionally; add the Carbonate of Lead to the remainder of the Chloroform, and mix the two liquids; shake at intervals of half an hour for twelve hours and set the mixture aside for ten days. Lastly, pour off the clear liquid, and keep in a well-stopped bottle.

620. Solution Phosphoric Acid.

Take of Phosphoric Acid, Glacial,	8 ounces,
Warm Water,	8 ounces,
Nitric Acid,	320 grains.

Dissolve the Phosphoric Acid in the Water by allowing to stand a few hours, stirring occasionally; add the Nitric Acid, and heat until no smell of Nitric Acid remains; then add enough Water to make the measure a pint.

Use two minims of this Solution for each grain of the Glacial Acid, as directed in the formulæ.

621. Phosphoric Acid, Diluted. (U. S. P.)

Take of Glacial Phosphoric Acid, 1 ounce,
Water sufficient,
Nitric Acid, 40 grains.

Dissolve the Phosphoric Acid in three ounces of Water, add the Nitric Acid, and boil until it is reduced to a syrupy consistence, and free from the odor of Nitric Acid; then add enough Water to make the measure twelve and one-half ounces.

622. Solution Phosphate of Iron.

Take of Phosphate of Sodium, in
crystals, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Sulphate of Iron, pure, in
crystals, 5 ounces,
Solution Phosphoric Acid
(620), 10 ounces,
Sugar, 6 ounces,
Water sufficient.

Dissolve the Sodium and the Iron separately, each in one quart Warm Water; when cool, mix the Solutions, and allow the precipitate to subside; pour off the supernatant liquid; add again to the precipitate two quarts Cold Water; shake up thoroughly; allow to stand and pour off as before. Repeat this process until all the Sulphate of Sodium is washed out, which will require about four gallons of Water; then pour the precipitate upon a muslin strainer, and wash with a little Water; press the Water out as much as possible, and dissolve the precipitate in the Solution Phosphoric Acid, warming a little, until dissolved, if necessary; then add the Sugar and enough Water to make the measure twenty ounces, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Phosphate of Iron, with excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Or,

Take of Sulphate of Iron,	4 ounces,
Warm Water,	8 ounces,
Sugar,	4 ounces,
Solution Phosphoric Acid (620),	4 ounces.

Dissolve the Iron in the Warm Water, add the Solution and Sugar, and filter.

This cannot be used in combination with Lime Solutions, as it forms Sulphate of Lime in the preparation.

General Remark.—When the Solutions of Phosphates of Iron, Lime or Manganese, or the Solutions Lactophosphates of the same are used, if any cloud or precipitate forms in the preparation, enough Solution Phosphoric Acid must be added to make them clear.

623. Solution Phosphate of Lime.

Take of Precipitated Phosphate

of Lime,	6 ounces,
Muriatic Acid,	8 ounces,
Water of Ammonia,	16 ounces,
Solution Phosphoric Acid	
(620),	12 ounces,
Water sufficient,	
Sugar,	6 ounces.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Lime in twenty-four ounces of Hot Water mixed with the Muriatic Acid ; when cool, add two quarts of Water, and the Water of Ammonia, mixing thoroughly ; allow to stand until the precipitate has subsided, and pour off the supernatant liquid ; add again two quarts Hot Water, shaken with the precipitate, allow to stand, and pour off the liquid, as before. Repeat this process until free from Chloride of Ammonium, which will require the addition of three or four gallons Hot Water. Then pour

the precipitate upon a muslin filter, and wash with a little Hot Water; press the Water out of the precipitate as much as possible, and dissolve it in the Solution Phosphoric Acid. Lastly, add the Sugar and enough Water to make the measure twenty-four ounces, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Phosphate of Lime, with excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Or, Phosphate of Lime may be dissolved in Muriatic Acid and Water, in the proportion of one part Lime, and three-fourths to one part Muriatic Acid, and two parts Water. This has a disagreeable acid, saline taste.

624. Solution Phosphate of Manganese.

Take of Sulphate of Manganese,

in crystals,	4½ ounces,
Phosphate of Sodium,	7 ounces,
Solution Phosphoric Acid	
(620),	9 ounces,
Water sufficient,	
Sugar,	5 ounces.

Dissolve the Manganese and Sodium each in one quart Water, mix the Solutions, and allow the precipitate to subside; pour off the supernatant liquid; add to the precipitate two quarts Cold Water; mix thoroughly, and

allow to subside, and pour off the liquid, as before. Repeat this process until the Sulphate of Sodium is washed out; pour the precipitate upon a muslin strainer, and wash with a little Water; press out as much of the Water as possible, and dissolve the precipitate in the Solution Phosphoric Acid, then add the Sugar and enough Water to make the measure twenty ounces, and when dissolved, filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Phosphate of Manganese, with excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Or,

Take of Sulphate of Manganese,	4 ounces,
Warm Water,	8 ounces,
Sugar,	4 ounces,
Solution Phosphoric Acid (620),	4 ounces.

Dissolve the Manganese in the Warm Water, add the Solution and Sugar, and filter.

625. Solution Protoxide of Iron.

Take of Sulphate of Iron, pure	
crystals,	3 ounces,
Carbonate of Sodium,	4 ounces,
Warm Water sufficient,	
Solution Citric Acid (602),	4 ounces.
Sugar,	4 ounces.

Make the precipitated Carbonate of Iron, as directed (608), and dissolve it in the Citric Acid Solution (sufficient), then add the Sugar and Water enough to make a pint, dissolve, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one hundred and twenty-eight grains Protocitrate of Iron.

The following also contains Protocitrate of Iron, but holds in Solution Sulphate of Potassium, which gives it a bitter taste :

Take of Sulphate of Iron, pure crystals,	4 ounces,
Warm Water,	10 ounces,
Sugar,	4 ounces,
Citrate of Potassium,	3 ounces.
Citric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Iron in the Warm Water, add the Sugar, Citric Acid and Citrate of Potassium, dissolve, and filter.

626. Solution Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron,

Glycerin, each	4 ounces,
Hot Water,	10 ounces,
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Rub the Iron to a fine powder, in a mortar, and add the powder in small portions to the Hot Water, dissolving each portion added, before adding another portion. Continue the heat, if necessary, until dissolved, then add the Aqua Ammonia and make up the measure with Warm Water to a pint.

Each four minims of this Solution contains one grain of the Salt, hence four times the measure must be used, as is directed, of the Salt.

Remark 1.—A Solution of Pyrophosphate of Iron may be made half-and-half Water and Iron, but it is too thick for ordinary uses.

Remark 2.—It may sometimes be necessary to add more Aqua Ammonia to the Solution to prevent gelatinizing, especially if the heat be long continued, in dissolving the Iron.

Do not make this Solution in very large quantities, as it becomes dark by age.

627. Solution Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia,	128 grains,
Citric Acid,	30 grains,
Hot Water,	10 ounces.
Alcohol,	6 ounces.

Rub the Strychnia to a fine powder in a mortar, and add the Hot Water, in which the Citric Acid has previously been dissolved. Dissolve, add the Alcohol, and filter.

Use a fluid-drachm of this Solution for each grain of Sulphate of Strychnia directed in the Formulæ.

628. Tasteless Tincture Muriate of Iron.

Take of Citrate of Potassium,	6 ounces,
Solution Chloride or Muri-	
ate of Iron,	4 ounces,
Elixir,	2 ounces,
Water,	8 ounces.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the Water and Elixir previously mixed, add the Solution of Iron, and filter.

629. Solution Citrate Potassium.

Take of Bicarbonate of Potassium,	7 ounces,
Citric Acid,	5 ounces,
Hot Water, enough to make 1 pint.	

Rub the Salts separately to a fine powder, and each with three ounces of hot water. Mix the solutions, and when effervescence has ceased add enough water to make one pint, and filter.

Use double the quantity of this Solution as is directed, of Citrate of Potassium in the Formulæ.

630. Solution Salicylic Acid.

Take of Salicylic Acid,	1 ounce,
Bicarb. Soda, <i>q. s.</i> , about	1 ounce,
Glycerine,	6 ounces,
Water,	9 ounces.

Dissolve the Bicarbonate of Soda in the Water. Mix the Acid with the Glycerine; then add enough of the solution of Soda to the Acid and Glycerine to dissolve the Acid. Make up the measure to one pint with water, and filter.

This makes a solution of Salicylate of Soda, but is the same as most manufacturers sell for Solution Salicylic Acid.

631. Solution Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine.

Take of Phosphorus,	10 grains,
Bromine,	170 grains,
Iodine,	170 grains,
Alcohol,	1 ounce,
Glycerine, enough to	
make	8 fluid-ounces.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol and add to the Glycerine; then add the Bromine and lastly the Phosphorus very gradually in fine shavings to the mixture. Great care must be taken in adding the Phosphorus as the action is violent.

Use 1 ounce of this solution with 15 ounces of the Elixir of Barks, as directed (238), to make 1 pint Fir Wine.

632. Bromhydric Acid.
(Hydrobromic Acid.)

Take of Bromide Potassium, 1 ounce,
Tartaric Acid, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Water, 4 ounces.

Mix, and agitate until the Salts are dissolved and precipitation commences. Set aside in a cold place for twelve hours, decant, and filter.

The liquid is the Bromhydric Acid.

Dose, half a teaspoonful.

633. Solution Chloride of Arsenic.

Take of Arsenious Acid, 15 grains,
Muriatic Acid, C. P., 60 grains,
Water, 10 ounces.

Dissolve the Arsenic in the Acid and half ounce Water, by boiling in a small bottle or evaporating dish; add the balance of the Water, and filter.

Dose, 5 to 10 minims.

Each 10 minims contains 1-27 grain Arsenic.

634. Solution Dialysed Iron.

Take of Strong Solution Sesqui- or Perchloride
of Iron, 6 fluid-ounces,

Water of Ammonia, 20

per cent. or 4 F., 3 fluid-ounces,

Water, 7 fluid-ounces.

Mix half of the Water with the Solution of Iron, and the balance with the Water of Ammonia. Add the Aqua Ammonia *very gradually*, and with constant agitation, to the Solution of Iron. (A gelatinous precipitate is first formed, which dissolves after standing.) Transfer to a Dialyser,* and allow to remain until the Solution has lost its styptic taste, its Acid reaction, and will yield no precipitate when tested with a Solution of Nitrate of Silver. This will require from 6 to 12 days, and the Water in the vessel which contains the dialyser, must be changed once or twice a day. Finally, make the measure 1 pint, either by adding Water to make up the deficiency, or by evaporating, by gentle heat, to the required measure.

This Solution contains 10 per cent. of pure Peroxide of Iron.

In absence of a better contrivance as a dialyser, a large sized glass funnel (6 to 9 inches) or porcelain lamp shade may be inserted in an earthenware pan or dish; the

* For a full description of a Dialyser, see U. S. Dispensatory, 12th, 13th or 14th edition.

parchment paper, bladder or capping skin, may be drawn over the inverted bottom of the funnel, or the bottom of the lamp shade, and fastened, and either suspended by the top or the edges set on little blocks, so that the surface of the liquid may be about on a level with the Water in the dish.

The fresh bladder of a pig also makes a very good Dialyser. It may be filled with the liquid to be dialysed, and immersed in Water; the Water to be changed once or twice a day for 6 or 8 days, when the dialysis will be finished.

635. Solution Dialysed Iron.

Take of strong Solution Perchlor-

ide of Iron, U. S. D.,	3 ounces,
Water,	12 ounces,
Freshly Precipitated Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, sufficient, about	1½ ounces.

Dissolve the Hydrated Peroxide of Iron to saturation in the Solution of Perchloride of Iron and Water, and dialyse as directed on page 208, or with pig's bladder. After dialysis, make the measure of the dialysed preparation 1 pint, either by adding Water or evaporation, as the case may require.

SYRUPS.

640. The Syrups

for which the following Formulæ are given, have mostly come into general use and favor, although there are no recognized Formulæ for their preparation.

By keeping on hand the Flavored Syrup, most of the preparations can be made in a moment by simply adding the required Salts or Solutions, and it is hardly advisable to keep them on hand in large quantities.

The beauty of a Syrup depends upon its brilliancy and clearness. A Syrup may be strained through flannel or muslin, or can be slowly filtered through cotton or paper. Straining is usually sufficient.

Most Syrups are better made cold, and it will be found much less troublesome to make them so than to employ heat. Made in this manner, they keep better, and never crystallize.

The Sugar can be percolated with the Water and other Menstrua in the same manner as an ordinary drug. If the Solution is not at first complete, run the Menstruum again through the Sugar until perfectly dissolved.

The Flavored Syrup can be used with advantage as a base for the officinal Syrups, and

some of the processes here employed may be profitably adopted.

641. Flavored Syrup.

Take of Flavoring (29),	1 ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Water,	4 pints,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	8 pounds.

Rub the Flavoring with the Carbonate of Magnesium, in a mortar, and gradually add two pints of the Water, rubbing thoroughly, filter, and add the balance of the Water through the filter. Put the Sugar in a percolator, and percolate with the filtrate until completely dissolved.

Remark — This is the base of most of the Syrups, and can also be used as "Simple Syrup" to advantage. It will keep better than the latter, and being nicely flavored, it presents a fine vehicle for administering unpleasant medicines.

642. Syrup Assafoetida.

Take of Assafoetida, in fine powder,	1 ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	6 drachms,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Hot Water,	10 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	1 pound.

Rub the Assafoetida with the Magnesium, in a mortar, and add the Hot Water, rubbing thoroughly; allow to stand one hour, and filter, then add the Prepared Flavoring, and percolate the Sugar with the liquid until completely dissolved.

Each dessertspoonful contains about four grains Assafoetida.

643. Syrup Blackberry, Aromatic.

Take of Fluid Extract of Black-

berry,	2 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Cinnamon Water,	5 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	14 ounces.

Mix the Liquids and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until it is completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Blackberry.

644. Syrup Bromide of Iron.

Take of Bromide of Iron,	384 grains,
Citrate of Potassium,	1½ ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Water enough to make	8 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the mixed Water and Flavoring, and add the Bromide of Iron. When dissolved, filter, and percolate the Sugar with the filtrate until it is completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains three grains Bromide of Iron.

645. Syrup Bromide of Morphia.

Take of Bromide of Morphia,	16 grains,
Flavored Syrup (640),	1 pint.

Dissolve the Morphia in a little Water, and mix with the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain Bromide of Morphia.

646. Syrup Bromide of Quinia.

Take of Bromide of Quinia,	128 grains,
Water,	7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Bromide of Quinia in the mixed Flavoring and Water, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Bromide of Quinia.

647. Syrup Bromide of Quinia and Morphia.

Take of Bromide of Morphia,	16 grains,
Bromide of Quinia,	128 grains,
Water,	7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30'),	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Bromides in the mixed Water and Flavoring, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Bromide Quinia and one-eighth grain Bromide of Morphia.

648. Syrup Bromide of Quinia, Morphia and Strychnia.

Take of Bromide of Strychnia,	4 grains,
Syrup Bromide of Quinia and Morphia,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia in one-fourth ounce Hot Water, and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Bromide Quinia, one-eighth grain Bromide of Morphia, and one-thirty-second grain Bromide of Strychnia.

649. Syrup Bromide of Strychnia.

Take of Bromide of Strychnia,	4 grains,
Flavored Syrup,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia in one-fourth ounce Hot Water, and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-thirty-second grain Bromide of Strychnia.

650. Syrup Bromide of Strychnia and Morphia.

Take of Bromide of Strychnia,	4 grains,
Bromide of Morphia,	16 grains.
Flavored Syrup,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bromides in a little Hot Water, and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-thirty-second grain Strychnia, one-eighth grain Morphia.

651. Syrup Bromide Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Take of Bromide of Iron,	256 grains,
Citrate of Potassium,	1 ounce,
Bromide of Quinia,	128 grains,
Bromide of Strychnia,	2 grains,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Water,	6 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the mixed Water and Flavoring, then add the Iron, when dissolved add the Bromide of Quinia and Strychnia, and dissolve; then

percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Bromide of Iron, one grain Bromide of Quinia, and one-sixtieth grain Strychnia.

652. Syrup Bromide of Sodium.

Take of Bromide of Sodium,	1½ ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce,
Water,	7 ounces,
Sugar,	16 “

Dissolve the Bromide in the mixed Flavoring and Water, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Bromide of Sodium.

653. Syrup Citrate of Iron.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-	
monium,	256 grains,
Flavored Syrup, enough to	
make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron.

654. Syrup Citrate of Iron and Quinia.

Take of Citrate of Iron and
Quinia, 256 grains,
Hot Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup, enough to
make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate in the Water and add to the Syrup

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron and Quinia.

655. Syrup Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.

Take of Citrate of Iron and
Strychnia, 256 grains,
Hot Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup, enough to
make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate in the Water and add the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.

656. Syrup Citrate of Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia.

Take of Citrate of Iron, Quinia,
and Strychnia, 256 grains,
Hot Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Flavored Syrup, enough to
make 1 pint

Dissolve the Citrate in the Water and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

657. Syrup Hydrate of Chloral.

Take of Hydrate of Chloral, $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Flavored Syrup, enough to
make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Hydrate of Chloral in the Syrup by rubbing in a mortar.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Hydrate of Chloral.

658. Syrup Hypophosphite of Iron.

Take of Solution Hypophosphite
of Iron (608), 1 ounce,
Flavored Syrup, 15 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Hypophosphite of Iron.

659. Syrup Hypophosphite of Lime.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime, 384 grains,
Warm Water, 7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce,
Sugar, 16 ounces

Dissolve the Hypophosphite of Lime in the Warm Water, and filter; add the Prepared Flavoring and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains three grains Hypophosphite of Lime.

660. Syrup Hypophosphite of Manganese.

Take of Solution Hypophosphite

of Manganese (609),	1 ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	15 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Hypophosphite of Manganese.

661. Syrup Hypophosphite of Sodium.

Take of Hypophosphite of Soda, 256 grains,

Hot Water,	1 ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Hypophosphite in the Hot Water, and add the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Hypophosphite of Sodium.

662. Syrup Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime, 384 grains,

Hypophosphite of Soda,	256	“
------------------------	-----	---

Hypophosphorous Acid dil.

(607),	1 ounce,
Warm Water,	7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce,
Sugar, (Avoirdupois wt.).	16 ounces

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the Warm Water and the Acid, filter; add the Prepared Flavoring and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains of the mixed Hypophosphites.

**663. Syrup Hypophosphite of Lime,
Soda and Potassa.**

(Syrup Hypophosphites Compound.)

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime, 256 grains,

Hypophosphite of Soda, 128 “

Hypophosphite of Po-

tassium, 64 “

Hypophosphorous Acid dil.

(607) 1 ounce,

Warm Water, 7 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 16 ounces.

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in the Warm Water and the Acid, filter; and add the Prepared Flavoring, then percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains three and one-half grains mixed Hypophosphites.

664. Syrup Hypophosphite of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potassa.

Take of Solution Hypophosphite	
of Iron, (608),	1 ounce
Syrup Hypophosphites	
Comp. (663),	15 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains four and one-half grains mixed Hypophosphites

665. Syrup Hypophosphite of Iron and Lime.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime,	256 grains,
Solution Hypophosphite of	
Iron (608),	1 ounce.
Hypophosphorous Acid dil.	
(607),	1 “
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 “
Warm Water,	6 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	16 “

Dissolve the Hypophosphite of Lime in the Warm Water, add the Solution of Iron and Acid, and filter; then percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Hypophosphite of Lime, one grain Hypophosphite of Iron.

666. Syrup Hypophosphite of Iron and Manganese.

Take of Solution Hypophosphite of Iron (608),	
Solution Hypophosphite of Manganese (609),	
Hypophosphorous Acid (607), each	1 ounce,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 “
Water,	5 ounces,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.)	16 “

Mix the Solutions, Water and Prepared Flavoring, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each Hypophosphite of Iron and Manganese.

667. Syrup Iodide of Iron. (Tasteless.)

Take of Tasteless Iodide of Iron (129, Remark),	256 grains,
Warm Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	15 ounces.

Rub the Iodide with the Warm Water and then with the Flavored Syrup until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Tasteless Iodide of Iron.

668. Syrup Iodide of Lime. (Calcium.)

Take of Iodide of Lime,	256 grains,
Warm Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide by rubbing with the Water, and then the Flavored Syrup until dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Iodide of Lime.

669. Syrup Iodide of Manganese.

Take of Iodide of Manganese,	256 grains,
Warm Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodide by rubbing with the Water, and then with the Syrup until dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Iodide of Manganese.

670. Syrup Iodide of Iron and Manganese.

Take of Iodide of Iron, Tasteless,	
Iodide of Manganese, each,	128 grains.
Warm Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	15 ounces.

Dissolve the Iodides by rubbing in a mortar with the Water, and then with the Syrup, until dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each Iodide of Iron and Manganese.

671. Syrup Iodide of Starch.

Take of Iodide of Starch,	256 grains,
Hyposulphite of Soda,	128 grains,
Water,	7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Sugar,	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Soda in the Water, rub with the Iodide of Starch and allow to stand twenty-four hours until the Solution is light-colored, then filter; add the Prepared Flavoring, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Iodide of Starch.

672. Syrup Morphia.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia,	16 grains,
Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Morphia in the Water and add to the Flavored Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-eighth grain Sulphate of Morphia.

673. Syrup Muriate of Ammonia.

Take of Muriate of Ammonia in
fine powder, 640 grains,
($1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces.)
Water, 7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce,
Sugar, 16 ounces.

Dissolve the Muriate in the Water ; filter.
Add the Prepared Flavoring and percolate
the Sugar with the mixture until completely
dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains
Muriate of Ammonia.

674. Syrup Lactophosphate of Iron.*

Take of Solution Lactophos-
phate of Iron (615), 1 ounce,
Phosphoric Acid, Dilut., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix the Acid with the Solution and add
the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain
Lactophosphate of Iron.

* In the Preparations containing Phosphates of Iron,
Lime, or Manganese, or Lactophosphate of the same.
it is sometimes necessary to add a little Solution Phos-
phoric Acid (620) to make them clear.

675. Syrup Lactophosphate of Lime.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate of Lime (616), 2 ounces,
Flavored Syrup, 14 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Lactophosphate of Lime.

676. Syrup Lactophosphate Iron and Lime.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate Iron (615), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Lactophosphate of Lime (616), 1 ounce,
Phosphoric Acid diluted, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup, 14 ounces.

Mix the Acid and the Solutions and add the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain Lactophosphate of Iron, one grain Lactophosphate of Lime.

677. Syrup Lactophosphate of Lime and Pepsin.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate of Lime (616), 1 ounce,
Powdered Pepsin, 256 grains,
Water, 7 ounces,

Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Sugar,	16 ounces.

Mix the Solution with the Water, and dissolve the Pepsin in the mixture; filter. Add the Prepared Flavoring and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Lactophosphate of Lime, two grains Pepsin.

678. Syrup Pepsin.

Take of Powdered Pepsin,	1 ounce,
Muriatic Acid,	30 minims,
Water,	7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce,
Sugar,	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Water and Acid; filter. Add the Prepared Flavoring, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture.

Each fluid-drachm contains four grains Pepsin.

679. Syrup Phosphate of Iron.
 (Superphosphate of Iron.)

Take of Solution Phosphate of	
Iron (622),	3 ounces,
Flavored Syrup,	13 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains three grains
Phosphate of Iron.

680. Syrup Phosphate of Lime.

Take of Solution Phosphate of
Lime (623), 2 ounces,
Flavored Syrup, 14 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains
Phosphate of Lime.

681. Syrup Phosphate of Manganese.

Take of Solution Phosphate of
Manganese (624), 1 ounce,
Flavored Syrup, 15 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Phos-
phate of Manganese.

682. Syrup Phosphates Compound.
(Chemical Food.)

Take of Solution Phosphate of
Iron (622), 1 ounce,
Solution Phosphate of Lime
(623), 2 ounces,
Phosphate of Sodium, 32 grains,
Phosphate of Potassium, 16 grains,

Solution Phosphoric Acid

(620),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Water,	4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	16 ounces.

First dissolve in the Water the Phosphate of Sodium and Potassium, then add the Solution Phosphate of Lime and the Phosphoric Acid; then the Solution of Iron and Prepared Flavoring; color if desired, with Carmine Coloring; filter if necessary and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Phosphate of Lime, one grain Phosphate of Iron, with fractions of a grain Phosphate of Sodium and Potassium, and excess of Phosphoric Acid.

683. Syrup Phosphate of Manganese Compound.

Take of Solution Phosphate of

Iron (622),	1 ounce,
Solution Phosphate of	
Manganese (624),	1 ounce,
Phosphate of Sodium,	128 grains,
Flavored Syrup,	14 ounces.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Sodium in one-half ounce Hot Water, and add to the Syrup. Mix the Solutions and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each Phosphate of Manganese, Phosphate of Iron, and Phosphate of Sodium.

684. Syrup Phosphate of Quinia.

Take of Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains,
Phosphoric Acid, dil.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia in the Acid and mix with the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Phosphate of Quinia.

685. Syrup Phosphate Iron and Quinia.
(Acid.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains,
Solution Phosphoric Acid	
(620),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Solution Phosphate of Iron,	1 ounce,
Flavored Syrup,	$14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Dissolve the Quinia in the Solution Phosphoric Acid, and add to the Syrup. Then add the Solution of Iron.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each Phosphate of Iron and Quinia.

**686. Syrup Phosphate of Iron, Quinia,
and Strychnia.**
(Acid.)

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Syrup Phosphate of Iron
and Quinia (685), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain each Phosphate of Iron and Quinia, one-sixtieth grain Strychnia.

687. Syrup Protoxide of Iron.

Take of Solution Protoxide of
Iron (625), 1 ounce,
Flavored Syrup, 14 ounces.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Protoxide of Iron.

688. Syrup Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains,
Flavored Syrup enough to
make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), and mix with the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron.

689. Syrup Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinia.
(Neutral.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia,	64 grains,
Citric Acid (602),	10 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i> ,	
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains,
Water,	7 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt. ,	16 ounces.

Dissolve the Quinia and Citric Acid in the Water and Flavoring, as directed (11, *a*), (10, 626), add enough Aqua Ammonia (11, *b*) to neutralize; filter, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one-half grain Quinia.

690. Syrup Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
(Neutral.)

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia,	2 grains,
Syrup Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinia (689),	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Iron, one-half grain Quinia, one-sixtieth grain Strychnia.

691. Syrup Stillingia Compound.

Take of Stillingia,

Turkey Corn, each, coarse

powder, 8 ounces,

Blue Flag Root,

Pipsissewa, each, coarse

powder, 4 ounces,

Coriander Seed,

Prickley Ash Berries, each,

coarse powder, 2 ounces,

Percolating Menstruum (35)

sufficient,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 6 pounds.

Percolate the Drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until five pints of the Tincture are obtained, then percolate the Sugar with the product until completely dissolved.

692. Syrup Rhubarb and Potassium Compound.

(Neutralizing Cordial.)

Take of Rhubarb, in coarse powder,

Bi-Carbonate of Potassium,

in crystals, each, 5 ounces,

Cinnamon,

Golden Seal, each in coarse

powder, 2 ounces,

Oil Peppermint, 20 minims,
Percolating Menstruum
(35) sufficient,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 6 pounds.

Percolate the Drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until five pints are obtained; dissolve the Bi-Carb. Potassium in the product, rub the Oil of Peppermint with the Sugar thoroughly, and then percolate the Sugar with the Tincture until completely dissolved.

693. Syrup Lactophosphate of Manganese.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate
of Manganese (617), 1 ounce,
Diluted Phosphoric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Flavored Syrup. $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Mix the Acid with the Solution and add the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains one grain Lactophosphate of Manganese.

694. Syrup Corydalis Compound.

Take of Turkey Corn.
Twin Leaf, each in coarse
powder, 10 ounces,
Blue Flag,
Sheep Laurel, each in coarse
powder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,

Percolating Menstruum

(35) sufficient.

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 6 pounds.

Percolate the Drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until five pints are obtained, then percolate the Sugar with the product until completely dissolved.

695. Syrup Mitchella Compound.

Take of Partridge Berry in coarse

powder, 1 pound,

Helonias Root,

High Cranberry Bark,

Blue Cohosh, each in coarse

powder, 4 ounces,

Percolating Menstruum

(35) sufficient,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.), 6 pounds.

Percolate the Drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until five pints are obtained, then percolate the Sugar with the product until completely dissolved.

696. Syrup Licorice Compound.**(A Vehicle for Quinia.)**

Take of Licorice Root, in coarse

powder, 2 pounds,

Marshmallow Root in

coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound,

Percolating Menstruum

(35), sufficient,

Prepared Flavoring, 4 ounces,

Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.) 6 pounds.

Percolate the Drugs with the Percolating Menstruum until five pints are obtained, then add the Prepared Flavoring, and percolate the Sugar with the mixture until completely dissolved.

697. Syrup Lactophosphate Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potassa.

Take of Solution Lactophosphate

of Iron (615), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Solution Lactophosphate of

Lime (616), 1 ounce,

Phosphate of Sodium,

Phosphate of Potassium,

each 32 grains,

Muriatic Acid, *q. s.*, about 1 drachm,

Flavored Syrup, enough to

make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Sodium and Potassium in two drachms of Hot Water, and mix with the Flavored Syrup; then add the Solutions, and enough Muriatic Acid to make clear.

Each dessertspoonful contains one grain Iron, two grains Lime, and half grain each Soda and Potassa.

698. Compound Syrup of Phosphates.
(Chemical Food.)

(Improved Formula to make Five Pints.)

Take of Sulphate of Iron,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces,
Phosphate of Sodium,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

Dissolve the Iron in half gallon Hot Water, and mix with 1 gallon Water in an earthen crock or other suitable vessel for precipitating. Dissolve the Sodium in half gallon Hot Water, and mix with the Solution of Iron in the jar. Agitate thoroughly, and allow to stand a few hours for the precipitate to subside. Pour off the Water, and put upon the precipitate 1 gallon of Fresh Water. Agitate, allow to stand as before, pour off the Water, and pour the precipitate upon a cloth strainer to drain. (The object of using the large amount of Water in the precipitating jar, is to dissolve the Sulphate of Sodium as soon as formed, and save the troublesome washing of the precipitate usually adopted.) As soon as the precipitate is drained, mix it with

Water,	2 ounces,
Sugar,	1 ounce,
Muriatic Acid,	6 drachms,

and dissolve.

This makes a Solution of Phosphate of Iron.

Then take of Phosphate of Lime,

1280 grains ($2\frac{2}{3}$ ounces),

Muriatic Acid, *q. s.*, or 4 ounces,

Hot Water, 4 ounces.

Mix the Phosphate of Lime with the Hot Water, and add enough Muriatic Acid to dissolve. (The amount depends upon the strength of the Acid, etc., but 4 ounces are about right.)

This makes a Solution of Phosphate of Lime.

Now, to make the Syrup,

Take the Sol. Phosphate of Iron, as above,

The Sol. Phosphate of Lime, as above,

Dilute Phosphoric Acid, 5 ounces,

Extract Vanilla, 1 ounce,

Cochineal, powdered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Phosphate of Sodium, 160 grains,

Phosphate of Potassium, 80 grains,

Water, enough to make 3 pints,

Sugar (Avoir. weight), $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Mix the Solutions of Iron and Lime, and add the Phosphoric Acid. Dissolve the Phosphate of Sodium and Potassium in a little Hot Water, and add to the Solutions. Add

the Vanilla and Cochineal, and then Water enough to make the measure 3 pints. Allow to stand a few hours, to get the color from the Cochineal, etc., and filter. Dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate, and strain if necessary.

This makes a beautiful, permanent syrup, with less trouble than in any other way.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Phosphate of Lime, 1 grain Phosphate Iron, with fractions of a grain of Phosphate of Sodium and Potassium, and an excess of Acid.

699. **Syrup Lactopeptine.**

Take of Lactopeptine,	384 grains,
Muriatic Acid,	1½ drachms,
Water,	8 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce,
Sugar,	14 ounces.

Macerate the Lactopeptine in the mixed liquids for 24 hours, and filter; then percolate the Sugar with the filtrate until dissolved.

Each fluid-drachm contains 3 grains Lactopeptine.

WINES.

700. The Wines to be Used.

A good quality of Sherry or Angelica Wine should be used when wine is directed in these preparations. Of course their expense will depend in a great measure upon the quality of the Wine used. While it is not advisable to select a *costly, old wine*, one of known purity and good body should be used. Many of the manufacturers use a very inferior quality of Wine, hence their preparations spoil, or are unsatisfactory.

A very sour Wine is not admissible.

701. Removing Tannin from Wine.

When the Wine, desired to be used, contains Tannin, [which can be ascertained by testing with Tincture Muriate of Iron, as directed (22)], add to each gallon from one to three ounces hot-boiled milk, and agitate. Allow to stand 24 hours, and filter. Should Tannin remain, it must be again treated with a like portion. *The Tannin must be removed, or good preparations cannot be expected.*

702. Wine Aromatic.

Take of Cinnamon,
Nutmeg,
Cloves, each in fine powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce,
Sherry or Angelica Wine, 1 pint.

Percolate the Powders with the Wine until fifteen ounces are obtained, then add the Flavoring.

Dose, tablespoonful.

703. Wine of Beef.

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Elixir, 4 ounces,
Sherry or Angelica Wine, 12 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Extract in the Elixir, add the Wine and the Prepared Flavoring, and filter.

Each tablespoonful (one-half ounce) represents one ounce Beef with Wine.

704. Wine of Beef and Iron.

(**Ferrated Wine of Beef.**)

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Citrate of Iron and Ammonium, 64 grain.,
Elixir, 4 ounces,

Sherry or Angelica Wine, 12 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Extract in the Elixir. Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add Wine and Prepared Flavoring, mix the Solutions, and filter.

Each tablespoonful contains one ounce Beef, two grains Citrate of Iron (see page 3).

705. Wine of Beef and Iron.

(**Ferriphosphated Wine of Beef.**)

Take of Leibig's Extract of Meat, 1 ounce,
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 64 grains,
Elixir, 4 ounces,
Sherry or Angelica Wine, 12 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Extract in the Elixir; dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Wine and Prepared Flavoring. Mix the Solutions, and filter.

Each tablespoonful contains one ounce Beef, two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron.

706. Wine of Beef, Iron and Cinchona.

Take of Extract Cinchona (Chin-
oidine), 36 grains,
Wine of Beef and Iron
(705), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Extract by rubbing with the Wine, and filter.

Each tablespoonful contains one ounce Beef, two grains Iron, one grain Extract Cinchona.

707. Wine of Calisaya.

Take of Calisaya Bark, in coarse

powder,	1½ ounces,
Percolating Menstruum	
(35),	8 ounces,
Sherry or Angelica Wine,	8 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	2½ ounces,

Percolate the powder (5 with the Percolating Menstruum until seven ounces are obtained; remove the Tannin with one ounce Albumen, five grains Citric Acid, as directed (22, 24), then add the Wine, Prepared Flavoring and Sugar, as directed (36), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark.

(See 708.)

708. Wine of Cinchona.

(Can be used instead of Wine of Calisaya.)

Take of Sulphate of Cinchonidia, 10 grains,
Sulphate of Quinia, 5 grains,
Sherry or Angelica Wine, 12 ounces,

Elixir,	4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	2 ounces.

Dissolve the Sulphates in the mixed Wine, Elixir and Flavoring; dissolve the Sugar in the mixture, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm represents five grains Calisaya Bark.

709. Bitter Wine of Iron.
(Ferrated Wine of Calisaya.)

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-
monium, 128 grains,
Wine of Calisaya, (707,
708), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Wine Calisaya, and filter

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, one grain Iron.

710. Bitter Wine of Iron.
(Ferriphosphated Wine of Calisaya.)

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Wine of Calisaya (707, 708), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Wine Calisaya, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark and one grain Iron.

711. Wine of Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Bitter Wine of Iron (710), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Bitter Wine of Iron, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains five grains Calisaya, one grain Iron, one-sixtieth grain Strychnia

712. Wine of Iron.

Take of Citrate of Iron, 256 grains,
Sherry Wine, 12 ounces,
Elixir, 4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the liquids, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Citrate of Iron.

713. Wine Pancreatine.

Take of Powdered Pancreatine, 160 grains,
Sherry or Angelica Wine, 12 ounces,
Elixir, 4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Macerate the Pancreatine for twenty-four hours with the mixed liquids, and filter.

Each tablespoonful contains five grains Pancreatine.

714. Wine Pepsin.*

Take one Calf's or Pig's Stomach,

Sherry or Angelica Wine,	1 pint,
Elixir,	4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Make in the same manner as directed (161), using the mixed Wine and Elixir as the Menstruum; when the maceration is completed, add the Prepared Flavoring.

Each fluid-drachm contains digesting power equal to four grains Pepsin.

(See 715.)

**715. Wine Pepsin.
(Made from Powdered Pepsin.)**

Take of Powdered Pepsin,	256 grains,
Sherry or Angelica Wine,	12 ounces,
Elixir,	4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Macerate the Pepsin for twenty-four hours with the mixed liquids and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains two grains Pepsin.

* The following combinations with Wine of Pepsin, are called by many manufacturers Elixirs of Pepsin, etc.; they properly belong with the Wines

716. Wine of Pepsin and Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and
Ammonium, 64 grains,
Wine of Pepsin (714 or
715), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the Wine, and filter, if necessary.

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Pepsin, one grain Bismuth.

717. Wine of Pepsin, Bismuth, and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 1 grain,
Wine of Pepsin and Bismuth (716), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627) add the Wine, and filter.

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Pepsin, one grain Bismuth, one-sixtieth grain Strychnia.

718. Wine of Pepsin and Iron.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Wine of Pepsin (714 or
715), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Wine, and filter.

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Pepsin, two grains Iron.

719. Wine of Pepsin, Iron and Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-
monium, 128 grains,
Wine Pepsin and Bismuth
(716), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Wine, and filter.

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Pepsin, two grains Iron, one grain Bismuth.

720. Wine Pepsin, Iron, Bismuth, and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 1 grain,
Wine of Pepsin, Iron and
Bismuth, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Wine.

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Pepsin, two grains Iron, one grain Bismuth, and one-sixtieth grain Strychnia.

**721. Wine of Quinia.
(Quinine Wine.)**

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 32 grains,
Sherry or Angelica Wine, 12 ounces,
Elixir, 4 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce.

Dissolve the Quinia (11, in the mixed liquids.

Each tablespoonful contains one grain Quinia.

721. Wine of Tar.

Take of Tar,	1 ounce,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	2 ounces,
Elixir,	4 ounces,
Sherry Wine,	1 pint.
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Rub the Tar in a mortar with the Magnesium, and then with eight ounces of the Elixir and Wine previously mixed. Strain the mixture, then rub the residue with six ounces more of the mixed liquids, and strain as before. Repeat this process again with the remainder of the mixed Wine and Elixir. Mix the strained liquids with the Prepared Flavoring, and filter.

723. Wine of Wild Cherry.

Take of Wild Cherry Bark, in	
coarse powder,	2 ounces,
Sherry or Angelica Wine,	8 ounces,
Percolating Menstruum,	8 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	2½ ounces.

Percolate the Bark with the Percolating Menstruum until seven ounces are obtained; remove the Tannin with two and one-half ounces Albumen, five grains Citric Acid, as directed (22, 24), then add the Wine and Prepared Flavoring and dissolve the Sugar in the mixture as directed (36).

Nearly the same strength as Syrup Wild Cherry.

724. Wine of Wild Cherry and Iron.

(**Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry.**)

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-
monium, 128 grains,
Wine of Wild Cherry (723), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Wine, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Wild Cherry, one grain Iron.

725. Wine of Wild Cherry and Iron.

(**Ferriphosphated Wine of Wild Cherry.**)

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Wine of Wild Cherry (723), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Wine, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains eight grains Wild Cherry, one grain Iron.

726. Wine of Wild Cherry.**(Made from Cherry Pits.)**

Take of Wild Cherry Pits,	2 ounces,
Sherry Wine,	12 ounces,
Elixir,	4 ounces,
Sugar,	2 ounces.

Crush the Pits, and macerate for 7 days in the mixed Wine, Elixir and Sugar.

See Remark (819).

727. Wine of Wild Cherry and Iron.**(Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry.)**

Take of Citrate of Iron and Am-	
monium,	128 grains,
Wine of Wild Cherry (726),	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (9, 603), add the Wine Wild Cherry, and filter.

728. Wine of Wild Cherry and Iron.**(Ferriphosphated Wine of Wild Cherry.)**

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains,
Wine of Wild Cherry (726),	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Wine Wild Cherry, and filter.

729. Wine of Cotton Root.

Take of Cotton Root Bark, in
 coarse powder, 4 ounces,
 Sherry Wine, 12 ounces,
 Elixir, 8 ounces.

Percolate the powder with the mixed liquids, until a pint is obtained.

Each dessertspoonful contains 30 grains Cotton Root.

Coca Wine.

Take of Coca Leaves, in coarse
 powder, 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces,
 Sherry Wine, 12 "
 Elixir, 6 "

Percolate the Coca Leaves with the Wine and Elixir previously mixed, and filter.

Vitalized Wine.

Take of Phosphorus. $\frac{1}{6}$ grain,
 Absolute Alcohol, 1 ounce
 Glycerin, 1 "
 Pyrophosphate of Iron, 64 grains,
 Angelica Wine, 14 ounces.

Dissolve the Phosphorus in the Absolute Alcohol by means of water bath in a 1 ounce bottle, add the Glycerin and then the Wine.

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron, add to the solution, and filter.

Remark.—The Wine used must be but very slightly acid and must be detannated if necessary. The Wine should be neutralized with Aqua Ammonia if much acid.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

730. Toilet Preparations.

The following Formulæ are given, because of frequent requests for many of them, and the known general want of something that may be depended on for preparations of this class.

The author claims no originality for these Formulæ, but simply adaptations from the best authorities. They are selected and given as the best practical Formulæ for the Preparations which they represent.

731. Aromatic Vinegar.

Take of Acetic Acid, Concentrated,	8 ounces.
Oil Lavender, English,	2 drachms,
Oil Rosemary, English,	1 drachm.
Oil Cloves,	1 drachm.
Camphor,	1 ounce.

First dissolve the Camphor in the Acetic Acid, then add the Oils. After remaining together for a few days, with occasional agitation, strain, and it is ready for use.

732.**Bandoline.**

Take of best Gum Tragacanth, 6 drachms,
 Rose Water, 1 pint.

Macerate the Gum in the Water for two or three days, and squeeze through a muslin strainer. Let it stand again for three days, and squeeze as before.

This may be left white or colored with Solution Carmine.

It may also be perfumed with any Oil desired by thoroughly rubbing the Oil with the Bandoline.

733.**Bay Rum.**

Take of Oil of Bay Leaves, 1 drachm,
 Oil of Bergamot, 2 drachms,
 Jamaica or St. Croix Rum, 1 pint.
 Cologne Spirit,
 Water, each, 3½ pints.
 Carbonate of Magnesium, 6 drachms.

Dissolve the Oils in one-half pint of the Cologne Spirit, and rub with the Carbonate of Magnesium in a mortar; then add gradually the remaining Cologne Spirit, Water, and Rum previously mixed, and filter.

734. Bloom of Roses, Liquid.

Take of Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Carminc, No. 40,	1 drachm,
Rose Water,	8 ounces.

Rub the Carmine to a fine powder in a mortar, add the Aqua Ammonia, and when entirely dissolved, the Rose Water.

This is used as a cosmetic.

735. Blanc de Perle, Liquid.
(Bloom of Youth, &c.)

Take of Oxide of Bismuth,	4 ounces,
Rose Water (or Orange	
Flower Water,	1 pint.

Rub the Oxide to a very fine powder, and triturate with the the Rose Water for some time.

This can be made of a pink color by adding a little Solution of Carmine, or Bloom of Roses.

736. Camphor Ice.

Take of Almond Oil, (Sweet),	1 pound,
White Wax,	
Spermaceti,	
Camphor, each,	1 ounce,
Oil of Rosemary,	1 drachm.

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti, dissolve the Camphor in the Oil Almond, and mix with the melted Wax. Lastly, add the Oil of Rosemary, and stir until cold.

737. Cold Cream.

Take of Oil of Almond,	
Rose Water, each,	8 ounces,
White Wax,	
Spermaceti, each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Oil Bitter Almonds,	15 drops.

Warm the Wax and Spermaceti by gentle heat until dissolved; add the Oil Almond, and again heat gently until the flocks of Wax are dissolved; then add the Rose Water slowly, and in small portions, beating it thoroughly with the Oils, etc., until nearly cold; lastly, add the Oil Bitter Almonds, and beat with the mixture. When finished, the cream must be white, and show no particles of Water; this can only be attained by thoroughly beating in, the Water.

738. Cologne, First Quality.

Take of Oil of Neroli <i>Pétale</i> ,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Oil of Neroli <i>Bigarade</i> ,	1 drachm,
Oil of Rosemary,	3 drachms,
Oil of Orange, fresh,	7 drachms,
Oil of Lemon, fresh,	7 drachms,

Oil of Bergamot, 3 drachms,
French Cologne Spirit, 1 gallon.
Mix. Allow to stand a month before using.

739. Cologne, Second Quality.

Take of Oil Neroli *Petit grain*, 3 drachms,
Oil Neroli *Pétale*, 40 drops,
Oil Rosemary, 3 drachms,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Orange,
Oil Bergamot, each, 6 drachms,
Cologne Spirit, 1 gallon.

Mix.

If a cheaper article of Cologne is desired, this can be reduced one-half with Water, by rubbing the mixed Water and Cologne with one ounce Carbonate of Magnesium in each quart, and filtering. If it should not filter clear, add a little more Magnesium.

740. Face Powder.

Take of Starch, 1 pound,
Oxide of Bismuth, 4 ounces.

Mix, and triturate to a very fine powder.

This can be made cheaper by using Oxide of Zinc or Flake White instead of the Bismuth.

741. Violet Powder.

Take of Wheat Starch, or

Arrow Root, Powdered,	1 pound,
Orris Root, Powdered,	2½ ounces,
Oil of Lemon,	20 drops,
Oil of Bergamot,	
Oil of Cloves, each,	10 drops.

Rub the powders with the Oils until thoroughly incorporated.

742. Hair Dye.

Take of Nitrate of Silver, crystals,	1 ounce,
Rose Water or Distilled	
Water,	1 pint.

Dissolve.

The hair or whiskers should first be washed clean, and then moistened with a Solution of Gallic Acid.

743, Hair Gloss.

Take of Glycerin,	12 ounces,
Cologne,	4 ounces.

Mix.

Other Hair Preparations may be made by combining Glycerin in various proportions with Spirits, Waters, etc.

744. Hair Oil.

Take of Castor Oil, 12 ounces,
Cologne Spirit (or Alcohol), 4 ounces,

Perfume to suit.

Color if desired with a little Red Analine, dissolved in the Spirit before mixing with the Oil.

The Oil of Benne is also used as a base for Hair Oils, adding Perfuming Oils as desired.

**745. Hair Wash.
(Shampoo Liquid.)**

Take of Salts of Tartar, 1 ounce,
Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint,
Rose or Orange Flower
Water, 1 quart,
Soft Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Mix and dissolve.

This will make a profuse lather if more of the Salts of Tartar are used.

**746. Hair Lotion.
(To prevent the Hair from falling out.)**

Take of Tincture Cantharides, 2 drachms,
Aqua Ammonia, 1 drachm,
Glycerin, 1 ounce,
Rose Water, 15 ounces.

Mix.

747. Lip Salve.

Take of Oil of Almonds,	4 ounces,
White Wax,	
Spermaceti, each,	1 ounce,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	
Oil Bay Leaves, each,	15 drops.

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti, add the Oil of Almonds, and when nearly cool, the Perfuming Oils, and stir constantly till cold.

Can be colored red with a little Analine.

748. Milk of Almonds.

Take of Bitter Almonds,	5 ounces,
Water,	1 pint,
Alcohol,	6 ounces,
Oil of Bitter Almonds,	8 drops,
Oil of Bergamot,	1 drachm,
Wax, White,	
Spermaceti,	
Castile Soap, each,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

Blanch and beat the Almonds with the Water; dissolve the Wax, Spermaceti and Soap by Water Bath; mix the two compounds by gradually rubbing the Almond Emulsion with the Wax, etc. in a mortar, then gradually and slowly add the Alcohol in which the Oils have been previously dissolved, and strain.

749 Milk of Roses.

Take of Sweet Almonds (blanched), 4 ounces,
 Rose Water, 1 pint,
 Alcohol, 2 ounces,
 Oil of Rose, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm,
 White Wax,
 Spermaceti,
 Castile Soap, each, 2 drachms.

Proceed as in 748.

750. Lait Virginal.

Take of Tincture of Tolu (or
 Benzoin), 2 drachms,
 Rose Water, 1 pint.

Add the Water very slowly to the Tincture;
by reversing the operation a precipitate is
formed which is not desired.

751. Tooth Powder.

Take of Precipitated Chalk, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound.
 Orris Root, powdered, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound.
 Rose Pink, 1 drachm.
 Oil of Wintergreen, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
 Oil of Cloves, 8 drops.

Rub the Oils with the Powders and sift.

752. Tooth Paste.

Take of Honey,

Precipitated Chalk,	
Orris, powdered, each.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound,
Carmine,	2 drachms,
Oil of Cloves,	
Oil of Nutmeg,	
Oil of Rose, each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.
Simple Syrup enough to	
make the paste.	

Mix.

753. Tooth Wash.

Take of Diluted Alcohol,	1 pint,
Borax,	
Honey,	
Gum Myrrh,	
Red Saunders, each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Rub the Honey and Borax together, in a mortar, and gradually add the spirit, add the Myrrh and Saunders Wood, allow to macerate for fourteen days and filter.

If part Cologne is used instead of diluted Alcohol, the flavor will be improved.

754. Acacia Sachet.

Take of Cassia Buds,	
Orris Root, each in moder	
ately fine powder,	1 pound.
Mix.	

755. Heliotrope Sachet.

Take of Orris Root, in coarse powder,	2 pounds,
Rose Leaves, in coarse powder,	1 pound,
Tonca Beans, in coarse powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound,
Vanilla Beans, in coarse powder,	4 ounces,
Musk, in coarse powder,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce,
Oil Almonds, Bitter,	5 drops.

Mix.

756. Pot Pouri Sachet Powder.

Take of Rose Leaves, in coarse powder,	
Lavender Flowers, in coarse powder, each,	1 pound,
Orris Root, in coarse powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound,
Cloves,	
Cinnamon,	
Allspice, each,	2 ounces.

Mix.

757. Cocoa Cream.

Take of Oil of Cocoa,	2 ounces,
Castor Oil,	8 ounces,
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix the Castor Oil and Alcohol. Melt the Oil of Cocoa by gentle heat, and add it gradually to the Mixture previously warmed, stirring constantly. While cooling, perfume to suit.

758. Florida Water.

Take of Oil of Lavender,
Oil of Bergamot,
Oil of Lemon, each 2 drachms,
Oil of Neroli, 1 drachm,
Oil of Rose, 10 drops,
Cologne Spirit, 2 pints,
Orange Flower Water,
Rose Water, each 3 ounces.

Mix the Oils, and dissolve them in the Cologne Spirit; add gradually the Waters; allow to stand one month, and filter through Carbonate of Magnesium.

759. Bay Rum.

Take of Essence Bay Rum (see
below), 1 ounce,
Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint,
Dilute Alcohol, enough to
make 1 gallon.

Mix the Essence Bay Rum with the Alcohol, and add the Diluted Alcohol. Allow to stand, and filter through Carbonate of Magnesium.

Essence Bay Rum.

Take of Oil of Bay Leaves,	$1\frac{3}{4}$ ounces,
Oil Pimento,	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Tincture Curcuma,	$\frac{3}{4}$ ounce,
Acetic Ether,	3 ounces,
Alcohol, enough to make	8 ounces.

Mix.

Oriental Cream.

(For the Complexion.)

Take of Oxide of Bismuth,	$1\frac{1}{4}$ ounces,
Water, enough to make	1 pint.

Rub the Bismuth to a very fine powder in a mortar, and mix with enough Water to make a thick white paint; grind this through a paint-mill, or on a slab, with a muller until very fine, and rub through a piece of canvas, such as painters use to strain paint; mix this with Water, and allow to precipitate; pour off, and put in fresh water three or four times to wash out the yellow tint from the Bismuth, and finally add enough Water to make 1 pint.

Barber's Hair Dye.

(Black.)

No. 1.

Take of Pyrogallic Acid,	2 drachms,
Distilled Water, hot,	1½ ounces,
Alcohol,	½ ounce.

Dissolve the Acid in the hot Water, and when cool add the Alcohol.

No. 2.

Take of Nitrate of Silver,	1 drachm.
Distilled Water, <i>q.s.</i> to make	1 ounce,
Stronger Water of Ammo-	
nia,	<i>q. s.</i>

Dissolve the Silver in 6 drachms of the Water, and add the Water of Ammonia drop by drop, until a precipitate which is first formed when the Aqua Ammonia is added is redissolved, then add enough Water to make 1 ounce, if necessary

Barber's Hair Dye.

(Brown.)

Take of the No. 2 Solution, as above,	1 ounce.
Distilled Water,	1 ounce.
Mix.	

Use the No. 1 mordant with this, in the same manner as for the Black Dye.

Dry Shampoo.

Take of Aqua Ammonia,	2 ounces,
Alcohol,	3 “
Tincture Cantharides,	2 drachms.
Oil Bergamot,	15 drops,
Oil Cloves,	
Oil Origanum, each	5 drops,
Water,	11 ounces.

Dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol, add the Tincture Cantharides, Aqua Ammonia, and lastly the Water.

Cologne may be used instead of the Alcohol and the Oils.

If desired clear, the Oils may be rubbed with a little Carb. Magnesium, triturated with the Alcohol and Water, and filtered.

Sea Foam.

Take of Cologne,	
Aqua Ammonia, 3 F., each	4 ounces.
Sulphuric Ether,	
Tincture Cantharides, each	2 drachms.
Water,	8 ounces.

Mix.

Remark.—Instead of Cologne, Alcohol perfumed to suit with any Essential Oil or Oils, or Bulk Perfume may be used.

MISCELLANEOUS.

760.

The following Formulæ will seem superfluous to many druggists old in the business, but to another class they will be found valuable, as they comprise preparations in everyday use, for which there are no authoritative Formulæ, and for which the published Formulæ are not always convenient.

They are consequently submitted, trusting that the space they occupy will not be found valueless.

761.**Black Draught.**

Take of Senna Leaves,

Spearmint Herb, each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Epsom Salts,	2 ounces,
Boiling Water,	1 pint.

Steep the Herbs for fifteen minutes in the Boiling Water, strain and dissolve the Epsom Salts.

762.**Black Wash.**

Take of Calomel,	1 drachm,
Lime Water,	4 ounces.
Mucilage Acacia,	1 ounce.

763. Brown Mixture
(Improved.)

Take of Glycyrrhizin (prepared from

Licorice Root),	160 grains,
Powdered Gum Arabic,	1 ounce.
Spirits of Nitre,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Wine of Antimony,	1 ounce,
Tincture of Opium,	160 minims,
Warm Water,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Gum and the Extract Licorice in Warm Water, when cooled add the other ingredients.

This is similar to, although not identical with the Compound Mixture of Licorice of the Pharmacopœia.

764. Camphor Julep.

Take of Camphor, in fine powder, 1 drachm,
Boiling Water, 1 pint,

Macerate for half an hour, and strain. This is similar to the Camphor Water of the Pharmacopœia, which can be used instead of it.

765. Camphorated Oil.

Take of Camphor, 4 ounces,
Olive Oil, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Camphor in the Oil. For rheumatic affections, etc., Oil Turpentine or

Oil Rosemary is added in the proportion of one part to four parts of the Camphorated Oil.

766. Chloroform Liniment.

Most druggists are in the habit of using Soap Liniment in the place of the Olive Oil directed in the Pharmacopœia, in making Chloroform Liniment.

767. Chlorodyne.

Take of Chloroform,	
Fluid Extract Cannabis In-	
dica, each,	1 ounce,
Comp. Spirits Ether,	
Deodorized Tinct. Opium,	
each,	1½ ounces,
Hydrocyanic Acid (U. S.	
P.),	3 drachms.
Oil of Capsicum,	3 drops.

Dissolve the Oil in the Chloroform add the Comp. Spirits Ether and mix.

768. Creasote Liniment.

Take of Creasote,	1 drachm.
Olive Oil,	6 ounces.
Mix.	

769. Croton Oil Liniment.

Take of Croton Oil,
Olive Oil, each, 1 ounce.
Mix.

770. Dewee's Tincture of Guaiac.

Take of Gum Guaiac, 4 ounces,
Carbonate of Potassium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Powdered Peppermint, 1 ounce,
Diluted Alcohol, 1 pint.

Macerate for five days, and filter. Add from one-half to one ounce Aqua Ammonia. if desired, for the Ammoniated Tincture.

771. Flemming's Tincture Aconite Root.

Take of Aconite Root, in fine
powder, 16 ounces,
Stronger Alcohol, sufficient.

Moisten the Aconite with one pint of Alcohol; allow to macerate five days; transfer to a percolator, and add Alcohol until twenty-four ounces are obtained.

This must not be used in place of the official Tincture Aconite Root, which is only one-half its strength.

772. Granville's Anodinous Lotions.

See Solutions 613-614.

773. Hiera Picra Liquid.

Take of Powder of Aloes and
Canella (U. S. P.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Diluted Alcohol, 1 pint.

Macerate seven days, and filter.

774. Hope's Mixture.

Take of Nitrous Acid, 16 minims,
Tincture Opium, 160 minims,
Camphor Water, 1 pint.

Mix.

775. Hunn's Life Drops.

Take of Oil Cajuput,
Oil Anise,
Oil Cloves,
Oil Peppermint, each, 2 ounces,
Alcohol, 8 ounces.

Dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol.

Valuable in colic, cholera, etc.

776. Jackson's Cholera Mixture.

Take of Spirits Lavender Comp.,
Spirits Camphor, each, 2 ounces,
Tincture Opium,
Spirits Ether Comp., each, 1 ounce.

Mix.

777. Jackson's Pectoral Syrup.

Take of Syrup Acacia,	4 ounces,
Muriate of Morphia,	1 grain,
Oil Sassafras,	1 drop.

Mix.

778. Lugol's Lotions and Solutions.

See Solutions 610, 611, 612.

779. Magendie's Solution Morphia.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia	16 grains,
Water,	1 ounce.

Dissolve.

This must not be used in place of the Official Liquor, or Solution Sulphate of Morphia.

780. Magendie's Iodine Solution.

Take of Iodine,	2 grains,
Iodide of Potassium,	4 drachms,
Peppermint Water,	6 ounces.

Dissolve.

781. Magendie's Tincture of Strychnia.

Take of Strychnia,	3 grains,
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Dissolve.

782. Norwood's Tincture Veratrum Viride.

Take of American Hellebore
Root in fine powder 8 ounces,
Alcohol, 1 pint.

Macerate for seven days, and filter

783. Neutral Mixture

is the officinal mixture of Citrate of Potassium.

It may be more readily made than directed in the Pharmacopœia, as follows:

Take of Citrate of Potassium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Sugar, 1 ounce,
Oil Lemon, 8 drops,
Water, 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the Water. Rub the Oil Lemon thoroughly with the Sugar, then dissolve the Sugar in the mixture, and filter.

**784. Number Six,
Tincture Myrrh and Capsicum.
(Pain Killer.)**

Take of Capsicum, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Myrrh, 2 ounces,
Stronger Alcohol, 1 pint.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

785. Phosphorated Oil.

Take of Phosphorus, shaved fine, 24 grains,
Oil Sweet Almonds, 4 ounces.

Dissolve with gentle heat.

786. Phosphorated Ether.

Take of Phosphorus, 24 grains,
Ether Sulphuric, 6 ounces,
Spirits Peppermint, 6 drachms.

Dissolve the Phosphorus in the Ether, then
add the Essence Peppermint.

**787. Powder Composition.
 (Thompsonian.)**

Take of Powdered Bayberry, 1 pound,
Powdered Ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound,
Powdered Cayenne, 1 ounce,
Powdered Cloves, each, 1 ounce.

Mix.

Another.

Take of Powdered Hemlock Bark, 2 pounds,
Powdered Bayberry, 1 pound,
Powdered Ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound,
Powdered Cayenne, 1 ounce.

Mix.

788. Soda Mint.

Take of Bi-Carbonate of Soda, 1 ounce,
 Peppermint Water, 1 pint.

Dissolve, and filter.

789. Volatile Liniment.

Take of Olive Oil,
 Aqua Ammonia, each, 8 ounces.

This differs from the Ammonia Liniment of the Pharmacopœia by having only half the proportion of Olive Oil.

790. Yellow Wash.

Take of Corrosive Sublimate, 8 grains,
 Lime Water, 8 ounces.

Dissolve.

791. Yellow Coloring.

Take of Gamboge, (pipe or lump), 1 ounce,
 Percolating Menstruum, 1 pint.

Rub the Gamboge to a coarse powder, and with the Percolating Menstruum. Allow to stand twelve days, shaking occasionally, and filter.

This may be used for coloring Elixirs, Essences, etc., instead of Tincture Turmeric (792), and has not the peppery taste.

792. Tincture of Turmeric.
(For Coloring Yellow.)

Take of Turmeric, in fine powder, 4 ounces,
Alcohol, 12 ounces,
Water, 4 ounces.

Percolate the powder with the mixed Alcohol and Water until one pint is obtained.

793. Stoughton Bitters.

Take of Gentian, in coarse powder, 3 ounces,
Virginia Snakeroot, in coarse powder, 2 ounces
Bitter Orange Peel, in coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Sweet Flag, in coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Cardamom Seed, in coarse powder, 2 drachms,
Alcohol, 2 pints,
Water, 6 pints.

Mix the Powders, and percolate with the mixed Alcohol and Water until one gallon is obtained. Color with a little Carmine Coloring and Caramel.

794. Curacao Cordial.

Take of Fresh Orange Peel,	
grated,	1 pound,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	15 minims,
Oil Cassia,	
Oil Lemon, each,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm,
Sugar (Avoirdupois wt.),	3 pounds,
Water,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ pints,
Alcohol,	2 pints

Rub the Oils with the Sugar, very thoroughly, then macerate the Orange Peel and the Sugar with the mixed Water and Alcohol for two weeks, shaking every day, then filter, (through a little Magnesia if necessary and color with Carmine Coloring and Caramel.

795. Syrup for Soda Water.

Take of Cooper's or Cox's Gelatine,	5 drachms,
Water,	1 gallon,
Sugar,	10 pounds

Dissolve the Gelatine in one quart of the Water, heated to boiling, and strain into the remainder of the Cold Water, then add the Sugar and dissolve by stirring.

This makes a good Simple Syrup for Soda Water.

It may be flavored with the Essences and Flavoring Extracts (280) to suit; from one-quarter to one ounce of the Essences being required for each gallon, (coffee requires more.)

796. For Bleaching Sponges.

Take of Permanganate of Po-

tassium,	1 ounce,
Water,	1 gallon.

Dissolve.

Saturate the Sponges with the liquid by pouring it upon them, then squeeze out and pour upon them the following Solution, until white :

Take of Hyposulphite of Soda,	1 pound.
Water,	7 pints,
Muriatic Acid	1 pint.

Dissolve the Soda in the Water and add to the Acid. Allow to stand twelve hours until precipitate ceases, then pour off the clear fluid. Mix with an equal quantity of Water and use as above directed.

Then, to keep from turning Yellow.

Dip in a Solution of two drachms Bi-Carbonate of Soda in one gallon Water

797. To Restore Perfumes

that have become discolored by standing in tin cans.

Add enough Tartaric Acid in fine powder to restore the color.

798. Smelling Salts.
(Preston's Salts.)

Take of Carbonate of Ammonia,	4 ounces,
Stronger Water of Ammonia,	2 drachms,
Oil Cloves,	
Oil Lavender,	
Oil Bergamot, each,	10 drops.

Break the Carbonate of Ammonia in small pieces, and mix with it the Oils and the Water of Ammonia.

799. Salts of Lemon.

Take of Oxalic Acid,	2 ounces.
Carbonate of Potassium,	
(Sal Tartar),	1 ounce,
Cream Tartar,	3 ounces.

Rub to a fine powder, and mix.

For removing Ink Stains and Iron Rust.

800. Camphor Chloral.

Take of Camphor,
Hydrate of Chloral, equal parts.

Rub the Camphor to a fine powder by the addition of a few drops of Alcohol, and add the Hydrate of Chloral, rubbing together until dissolved.

This makes a Liquid about the consistency of Glycerine. It is used in Neuralgia, Toothache, etc.

801. Hall's Solution Strychnia.

Take of Strychnia, in crystals, 16 grains,
Alcohol,
Water, each 7 ounces,
Acetic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Prepared Flavoring, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Rub the Strychnia to a very fine powder, and dissolve with the Acetic Acid. Add the Alcohol, Water, and Prepared Flavoring, previously mixed, and filter.

Each fluid-ounce contains one grain Strychnia.

Remark.—This Solution must not be mistaken for No. 627, which is eight times as strong.

802. Injection Brou.

Take of Gum Arabic in coarse
 powder, 2 drachms,
 Calamine, 1 drachm,
 Acetate of Zinc, 1 drachm,
 Tincture of Catechu,
 Acetate of Opium (Black
 Drop), each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
 Water, enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Gum Arabic and Acetate of Zinc in the Water, and triturate with the Bole Armenia in a mortar, then add the Tinctures.

803. Tully Powder.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia, 8 grains,
 Camphor,
 Licorice Root,
 Prepared Chalk, each in fine
 powder, 160 grains.
 Mix.

Or,
 Take of Opium, 60 grains,
 Camphor,
 Licorice,
 Prepared Chalk, each 180 grains.
 Mix.

These Powders are used in the East largely in place of Dover's Powders.

804. Making Pepsin.

(Abstract of Scheffer's Process.)

Take 2 dozen Fresh Stomachs of Pigs, dissect off the lining membrane, chop fine, and put in a stoneware crock with 3 gallons Water and 10 ounces Muriatic Acid. Stir occasionally during 24 hours, then strain through a sieve, and reserve the liquid. Macerate what remains in the sieve again, with 1 gallon Water. Stir occasionally during 4 hours, and strain, adding the Liquid to that before reserved. Allow the Liquid to stand 12 hours, to settle; then pour off the Clear Liquid, and filter the balance. Put the Liquid then in a crock and add Salt to it, until no more will dissolve; allow to remain quiet for 6 hours. The Pepsin rises to the top, and may be taken off with a skimmer.

Drain and dry carefully without heat, on bibulous paper, and lastly on glass. When dry, this is to be powdered, and 1 part triturated with 9 parts of Sugar of Milk, to make the Saccharated Pepsin.

The Sugar of Milk may be added before the Pepsin is dry, and will facilitate its drying; a small quantity may be weighed and then dried, and the proportion be approximated.

805.**Glabrina.****(Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin.)**

Take of Licorice Root, in coarse

powder,	6 ounces,
Alcohol,	5 ounces,
Glycerin,	3 ounces,
Aqua Ammonia,	4 ounces,
Water, sufficient.	

Mix the Alcohol and Glycerin, and moisten the powder, pack in a percolator, and pour upon it 12 ounces of Water, allow to stand 24 hours, percolate until 12 ounces are obtained (adding more water if necessary), and set the percolate aside; mix the Aqua Ammonia with 4 ounces of Water, and continue the percolation; then continue the percolation with Water until 2 pints are obtained; evaporate this last portion by gentle heat to 5 ounces, and add to the portion before set aside. When the albuminous precipitate, that occurs, has subsided, decant and filter.

Remark.—This is a valuable vehicle for covering the taste of any unpleasant medicine. It contains Glycyrrhizin, the sweet principles of Licorice Root. Can be used in making Brown Mixture, etc.

806. Chlorodynia.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia, 15 grains,
Chloroform,
Alcohol,
Fluid Ext. Cannabis Indica,
Glycerin, each 1 ounce,
Hydrocyanic Acid Diluted,
U. S. P.,
Essence Peppermint, each 15 minims.

Mix the Liquids, and dissolve the Morphia in the Mixture.

807. Iodio.

Take of Stillingia, 3 ounces,
Prickly Ash, 1 ounce,
Saxafraga,
Yellow Parilla,
Blue Flag, each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Diluted Alcohol, 1 pint,
Iodide of Potassium,
Pyrophos. of Iron, each 256 grains,
Phosphoric Acid, Dilute, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and percolate with the diluted Alcohol until 14 ounces are obtained; dissolve the Iodide of Potassium in the percolate, dissolve the Iron (10, 626), and add very gradually to the mixture, and lastly, add the dilute Phosphoric

Acid, and after standing 12 hours, filter. The precipitate which forms and is filtered out, is of no value in the preparation.

Dose, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls.

Remark.—This is an excellent alterative and tonic; a similar preparation has gained considerable reputation in the West.

808. **Blackberry Cordial.**

Take of Blackberry Root,	1 pound,
Nutmeg,	
Cinnamon,	
Coriander Seed, each	1 ounce,
Cochineal,	2 drachms,
Water,	5 pints,
Glycerin,	8 ounces,
Sugar,	2 pounds,
Alcohol,	3 pints.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and percolate with a mixture of 8 ounces Glycerin, 3 pints Alcohol, and 3 pints of the Water. Continue the percolation with the balance of the Water, and when the percolation is completed, dissolve the Sugar by agitation in the percolate.

Dose, from teaspoonful to wineglassful.

809. Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Bruised Rhubarb,	2 ounces,
Licorice Root,	
Anise Seed, each, in coarse powder,	1 ounce,
Sugar,	1 ounce,
Alcohol,	12 ounces,
Water,	8 ounces.

Make 20 ounces of the Tincture.

810. Liquid Rennet.

Take 1 Calf's Stomach prepared as directed (161),	
Muriatic Acid,	6 drachms,
Glycerin,	7 ounces,
Water, enough to make	1 pint.

Proceed as directed for making Elixir
Pepsin (161).

811. Vermifuge.

Take of Oil Wormseed,	2 ounces,
Oil Turpentine,	
Oil Spearmint, each,	2 drachms,
Powdered Gum Arabic,	1 ounce,
Heavy Syrup, enough to make	20 ounces.

Rub the Powdered Gum Arabic to a smooth paste with one ounce of Water, and make an emulsion with the Oils, then add the Syrup gradually, and shake.

Dose, from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls every 3 hours.

After three doses have been given, to be followed with Castor Oil.

812. Vermifuge.

Take of Fluid Extract Pink Root, 4 ounces,
Fluid Extract Senna, 2 ounces,
Santonine, 2 drachms,
Syrup, enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Santonine to a very fine powder, then with the Syrup, and add the Fluid Extracts.

This must be well shaken before being dispensed. Directions should be given.

Dose from 10 drops to a teaspoonful every 3 hours, to be followed with Castor Oil after three doses have been taken.

813. Bromidio.

Take of Bromide of Potassium,
Hydrate of Chloral, each, 4 ounces,
Solid Extract Hyoscyamus,
Solid Extract Cannabis
Indica, each, 16 grains,

Alcohol,	2 ounces,
Hot Water, enough to make 1 pint.	

Rub the Extracts with the Alcohol until dissolved. Rub the Salts to a fine powder, and mix with them by trituration the solution of the Extracts; then pour the Hot Water upon the Mixture, and agitate until dissolved, and filter.

814. Warburg's Tincture.

(Americanized.)

Take of Socotrine Aloes,	120 grains,
Confection Rose,	
E. I. Rhubarb,	
Angelica Seed, each,	30 grains,
Elecampane Root,	
Saffron,	
Fennel Seed,	
Prepared Chalk, each,	15 grains,
Gentian Root,	
Zedoary Root,	
Cubebs,	
Myrrh,	
Camphor, each,	8 grains,
Sulphate of Quinia,	75 grains,
Diluted Alcohol, enough to make	1 pint.

Powder the Drugs, and percolate all except the Confection Rose, Prepared Chalk and Quinia, with the diluted Alcohol, until 1 pint is obtained.

Rub the Quinia to a fine powder, and then with the Confection Rose, triturate this in a mortar with the percolate obtained, and dissolve the Quinia in the mixture by gentle heat; cool, add the Prepared Chalk, allow to stand 24 hours, and filter.

815. Compound Tincture of Phosphorus.

Take of Phosphorus,	4 grains,
Absolute Alcohol,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Alcohol,	1 ounce,
Glycerin,	2 ounces,
Peppermint Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Shave the Phosphorus and dissolve it in the Absolute Alcohol, in a close vessel, by gentle heat of Water Bath. This may take from 1 to 2 hours. When dissolved, add the Alcohol, then the Glycerin and the Peppermint Water.

This is a fine preparation of Phosphorus, containing 1-64 grain Phosphorus in 10 minims.

816. Carbolate of Iodine.

(Inhalant.)

Take of Carbolic Acid in crys-

tals,	120 grains,
Glycerin,	1 drachm,
Tincture Iodine,	3 drachms,
Camphor, powdered,	90 grains,
Oil Wintergreen,	3 drops,
Aqua Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i>	

Dissolve the Carbolic Acid in the Glycerin, add the Tincture Iodine and Camphor; dissolve, add Oil Wintergreen, and lastly the Aqua Ammonia, drop by drop, until the liquid is nearly colorless.

817. Stokes' Liniment.

Take of Oil of Turpentine,	3 ounces,
Oil of Lemon,	60 minims,
Acetic Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
The Yolk of one Egg,	
Rose Water,	3 ounces.

Shake the Oils with the Yolk of Egg and Acid in a bottle until thoroughly emulsified, then add the Rose Water gradually, and agitate.

818. Sticky Fly-Paper.

Take of Castor Oil,	4 ounces,
Resin,	12 ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, and stir thoroughly together. While warm, spread with a brush upon strong, sized paper—leaving a margin—and fold the sheets once, the sticky surfaces together.

819. Fly-Paper Poison.

Take of Chloride of Cobalt,	1 ounce,
Brown Sugar,	2 ounces,
Water, Hot,	1 quart.

Dissolve the Cobalt and Sugar in the Water. Saturate coarse, unsized brown paper in the liquid, and dry.

820. Glutina Cement.

(For Glass, China, Wood, etc.)

Take of Cooper's Gelatine,	3 ounces,
Acetic Acid,	2 “
Carbolic Acid,	5 grains,
Water, enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Gelatine in the Water and Acetic Acid by water bath and add the Carbolic Acid. Strain while warm, if necessary, and bottle.

A very fine, strong cement.

821. Chrome Cement.

(Impervious to Hot Water.)

Take of Bichromate of Potassium, 30 grains,
Hot Water, 2 drachms,
Glutina Cement, 1 ounce.

Dissolve the Bichromate of Potassium in the Hot Water and add the Cement; bottle and keep from the light.

To use this, warm and apply; then expose to sunshine.

822. Aquarium Cement.

Take of Plaster Paris or Water
Lime,
Marble Dust or White Sand,
Litharge, each 4 ounces,
Resin, powdered, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Mix the powders and make into a putty with boiled Linseed Oil just before using.

823. Cement for Lamps.

Take of Concentrated Lye, 1 ounce,
Water, 5 ounces,
Resin, powdered, 3 “

Dissolve the Lye in the Water and boil with the Resin for five or ten minutes; then to make the cement, mix equal parts of this solution and Plaster Paris just before using.

ADDITIONAL FORMULÆ.

825. Elixir Berberina and Iron.

Take of Sulphate of Berberina, 64 grains,
Citric Acid, 5 grains,
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 64 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, 10 minims,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Berberina in a portion of the Elixir, dissolve the Citric Acid in another portion of the Elixir, and mix the solutions. Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron (10, 626), and when the Berberina is dissolved, mix the solutions, add the Ammonia, and make up the measure to 1 pint with the Elixir, and filter if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains one-half grain each Berberina and Iron.

826. Elixir Chloride of Iron and Arsenic.

Take of Citrate Potassium (629), $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Tincture Chloride of Iron, 320 minims,
Solution Chloride Arsenic
(633), 640 minims,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Citrate of Potassium in the Elixir, add the Tincture Iron, and lastly, the Solution Arsenic, and filter if necessary.

Each fluid-drachm contains 6 drops Tincture of Iron, and 5 minims Solution Chloride of Arsenic, containing 1·54 grain Arsenic.

827. Elixir Dialysed Iron.

Take of Dialysed Iron, 640 minims,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains 5 minims Dialysed Iron, and is equivalent to about 15 drops Tincture Muriate of Iron.

828. Elixir Lactate of Iron.

Take of Solution Protoxide of
Iron (625), 1 ounce,
Lactic Acid, Concent., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains 1 grain Lactocitrate of Iron.

829. Elixir Pepsin, Quinia and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir Pepsin and Quinia
(171), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add to the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains 1 grain Quinia. 1-64 grain Strychnia, combined with Pepsin and Lactic Acid.

839. Elixir Phosphate of Iron and Quinia.

(New Formula.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia,	128 grains,
Dilute Phosphoric Acid,	1½ ounces,
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, <i>q. s.</i> , or	1 drachm,
Elixir, enough to make	1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia in 8 ounces of the Elixir and the Phosphoric Acid. Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron, as directed (10, 626), and add to its solution the Aqua Ammonia, and enough Elixir to make 6½ ounces. When the two solutions (the Quinia in one, the Iron in the other) are completed, add that containing the Quinia *very gradually* to the one containing the Iron; giving time for the precipitate formed to dissolve, after adding each portion, before adding more. If not clear when all is added, add enough Aqua Ammonia, mixed with a little Elixir, to make clear, and filter. *Always add the Quinia*

Solution to the Iron Solution; if the operation is reversed, an insoluble precipitate is formed; this also occurs if it be too rapidly added.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron and 1 grain Quinia. See also (187).

Remark.—The Dilute Phosphoric Acid used must stand the test as directed in General Remarks, and the Pyrophosphate of Iron must be readily soluble and completely dissolved before being mixed with the solution of Quinia.

**831. Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Quinia
and Strychnia.**

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir Phosphate of Iron and
Quinia (830), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add to the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains 1 grain Quinia, 2 grains Iron, and 1-64 grain Strychnia. See also (188).

**832. Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Quinia
and Arsenic.
(New Formula.)**

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 128 grains,
Phosphoric Acid Diluted, 1½ ounces,

Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains,
Fowler's Solution of Ar-
senic (uncolored), $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Aqua Ammonia, *q. s.* or 1 drachm,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia in 8 ounces of the Elixir and the Phosphoric Acid, dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Solution of Arsenic, and add to it the Aqua Ammonia and enough Elixir to make $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; when the two solutions (the Quinia in one, and the Iron in the other) are completed, add that containing the Quinia very gradually to the one containing the Iron, giving time after each portion is added, for the precipitate which is formed, to dissolve before adding more. If it does not remain clear when all is added, add enough Aqua Ammonia, mix it with a little Elixir, to make clear and filter. *Always add the Quinia solution to the Iron solution; if the operation is reversed, an insoluble precipitate is formed; this also occurs if it be too rapidly added.*

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron.
1 grain Quinia, 5 minims Fowler's Solution.
See also (232). See Remark after (830).

833. Elixir Phosphate of Iron and Cinchonidia.

Take of Sulphate of Cinchonidia 128 grains,
Phosphoric Acid Dilute, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, *q. s.* or 1 drachm,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Cinchonidia in 8 ounces of the Elixir, and the Phosphoric Acid; dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron (10, 626) and add the Aqua Ammonia. and enough Elixir to make $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; add the Solution of Cinchonidia to the Solution of Iron as directed in 830, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron, 1 grain Cinchonidia.

See Remark after (830).

834. Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Cinchonidia and Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
Elixir Phosphate Iron and
Cinchonidia (833), 1 pint

Dissolve the Strychnia (13-627) and add to the Elixir.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron, 1 grain Cinchonidia, 1-64 grain Strychnia.

835. Elixir Phosphate of Iron, Cinchonidia and Arsenic.

Take of Sulphate of Cinchonidia 128 grains,
Phosphoric Acid Diluted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Pyrophosphate of Iron, 256 grains,
Fowler's Solution of Arsenic (uncolored), $1\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Aqua Ammonia, *q. s.* or 1 drachm.

Dissolve the Cinchonidia in 8 ounces of the Elixir and the Phosphoric Acid ; dissolve the Iron in the Solution of Arsenic, and add to it the Aqua Ammonia, and enough Elixir to make $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Then add the Solution of Cinchonidia to the Solution of Iron, as directed in (832), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron, 1 grain Cinchonidia, and 5 minims Fowler's Solution.

See Remark after (830).

836. Cathartic or Laxative Elixir.

Take of Senna in coarse powder, 2 ounces,
Butternut Bark in coarse powder, 1 ounce,
Mandrake Root in coarse powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Rochelle Salts, 2 ounces,
Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 drachm,

Percolating Menstruum (35) 1 pint,
Sugar (Avoir. wt.), 5 ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30), 1 ounce.

Percolate the powders with the Percolating Menstruum, add the Prepared Flavoring, Salts and Sugar, dissolve and filter.

Dose, dessertspoonful.

837. Elixir Salicylate of Propylamin.

Take of Salicylic Acid, 1 ounce,
Propylamin (liquid), 2 drachms,
Alcohol, 3 ounces,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Salicylic Acid with the Alcohol and Elixir, and add the Propylamin; if, after standing two hours, the Salicylic Acid is not all dissolved, add enough Aqua Ammonia to complete the solution.

Each fluid-drachm contains 4 grains Salicylic Acid and 1 drop Propylamin.

This is highly recommended for rheumatic affections.

838. Elixir Wild Cherry.

(Made from Cherry Pits.)

Take of Wild Cherry Pits, washed
clean, and crushed, 2 ounces,
Elixir, 1 pint.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

Remark.—This Elixir contains all that is essential in an Elixir Wild Cherry, viz., the Hydrocyanic Acid, and combines readily with Iron without the trouble of removing the Tannin, as when the bark is used.

839. Elixir Wild Cherry and Iron.

Take of Pyrophosphate of Iron, 128 grains,
Elixir Wild Cherry (838), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain Pyrophosphate of Iron, combined with Wild Cherry Elixir.

840. Elixir of Yerba Santa.

Take of Fluid Extract Yerba
Santa, 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces,
Elixir, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm represents 10 grains Yerba Santa.

841. Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.

Take of Solution Persulphate of
Iron, 8 ounces,

Water of Ammonia, sufficient,
Glycerin, 2 ounces.

Mix the Solution Persulphate of Iron with 1 gallon of Water in a crock or jar that will contain 2 or 3 gallons; add to this mixture Water of Ammonia, until a slight odor of Ammonia is perceptible after standing a few moments; stir constantly while adding the Water of Ammonia. When a slight excess of Water of Ammonia has been added, fill up the jar with Fresh Water, agitate thoroughly, and allow to stand until the precipitate subsides. Then pour off the Water, and again add half as much more Fresh Water; agitate, allow to settle, pour off the Water, and collect the precipitate upon a cloth strainer, wash with a little Fresh Water, and, when drained as much as possible, put in a convenient wide-mouth bottle, and mix the Glycerin thoroughly with it.

The Glycerin preserves it without change, and it is always ready for use.

The advantage of using the large amount of Water, is that the Sulphate of Ammonium is dissolved as soon as formed, and the tedious washing usually necessary is avoided.

842. Extract Ginger Ale.

Take of Jamaica Ginger,

Grains of Paradise, each in

coarse powder,	6 ounces,
Mace, in fine powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Canada Snakeroot,	1 drachm,
Oil of Lemon,	1 drachm,
Alcohol,	12 ounces,
Water,	8 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Caramel (604),	3 ounces.

Mix the powders, and percolate (5) with the mixed Alcohol and Water. Continue the percolation with Water until 20 ounces are obtained. Dissolve the Oil of Lemon in half ounce Alcohol, and rub with the Carbonate of Magnesium in a mortar; then triturate the percolate obtained with the mixture, add the Caramel, and filter.

843. Syrup Ginger Ale.

Take of Extract Ginger Ale (842),	3 ounces,
Solution Citric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Syrup,	1 gallon.

Mix.

This is to be drawn as any Syrup from the fountain, the Carbonated Water to be drawn

upon it to make Ginger Ale. It is very convenient, as it saves keeping an extra fount charged for Ginger Ale.

844. Ginger Ale.

Take of Extract Ginger Ale,	5 ounces,
Solution Citric Acid,	1 ounce,
Syrup,	7 quarts,
Water, enough to make	10 gallons.
Mix in a fountain, and charge.	

845. Extract Mead.

Take of Oil of Lemon,	
Oil of Cloves,	
Oil of Nutmeg, each	2 drachms,
Oil of Coriander,	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm,
Alcohol,	12 ounces,
Water,	4 ounces,
Sugar,	
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
each	1 ounce.

Dissolve the Oils in four ounces of the Alcohol, and rub with the Carbonate of Magnesium and Sugar in a mortar. Mix the balance of the Alcohol and Water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar; filter and add, through the filter, enough Diluted Alcohol to make 1 pint.

846. Syrup Mead.

Take of Extract Mead (845),	3 ounces.
Solution Citric Acid,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Honey,	
Syrup, each	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

Mix.

This is to be drawn from the fountain as any Syrup, the Carbonated Water to be drawn upon it to make "Mead." It is most convenient in this way, as it saves keeping an extra fountain charged, and does not sour by standing, as is the case when Mead is charged in a fountain.

847. Mead.

Take of Extract Mead (845),	5 ounces,
Solution Citric Acid,	1 ounce,
Honey,	3 quarts,
Syrup,	4 quarts,
Water, enough to make	10 gallons.

Mix in a fountain, and charge.

**848. Extract Peruvian Beer,
 (Or Root Beer).**

Take of Oil of Lemon,	
Oil of Sassafras, each	2 drachms,
Oil of Wintergreen,	

Oil of Spruce, each	1½ drachms,
Oil of Nutmeg,	1 drachm,
Alcohol,	12 ounces,
Water,	4 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	
Sugar, each	1 ounce.

Dissolve the Oils in 4 ounces of the Alcohol, and rub with the Magnesium and Sugar in a mortar, mix the balance of the Alcohol and Water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar; filter and add, through the filter, enough Diluted Alcohol to make 1 pint.

849. Syrup Peruvian Beer,
(Or Root Beer).

Take of Extract Peruvian Beer,	3 ounces,
Solution Citric Acid,	½ ounce,
Syrup,	1 gallon,
Caramel (604),	6 ounces.

Mix.

If it is desired to draw this as Peruvian Beer, it should be colored as above with the Caramel, but if wanted as "Root Beer," omit the coloring.

This can be drawn from the fountain as any syrup, and is convenient, as it does not require an extra fount to be charged.

**850. Peruvian Beer,
 (Or Root Beer).**

Take of Extract Peruvian Beer, 5 ounces,
 Solution Citric Acid, 1 ounce,
 Syrup, 7 quarts,
 Water, enough to make 10 gallons.

Mix in a fountain, and charge. If desired as Peruvian Beer, add 10 ounces Caramel Coloring, but leave uncolored for "Root Beer."

851. Extract Jamaica Ginger.

Take of Jamaica Ginger, 6 ounces,
 Grains of Paradise, 1 ounce,
 Mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
 Oil Lemon, 1 drachm,
 Alcohol, 20 ounces.

Reduce the drugs to a coarse powder, and moisten with 4 ounces of the Alcohol; pack in a percolator, and pour upon it the balance of the Alcohol, in which the Oil of Lemon has been dissolved; allow to stand 24 hours and percolate, adding enough Diluted Alcohol at last, through the percolator, to make 20 ounces.

852. Soda Foam.

Take of Soap Bark (Quillaya), 3 ounces,
 Percolating Menstruum (35), 1 pint.

Grind the Bark to a coarse powder and macerate for 10 days in the Percolating Menstruum, pour off the Tincture and add enough Water to the dregs to make 1 pint ; mix and filter.

Use one ounce in each gallon of Syrup. Flavored with Wintergreen and colored, this makes a fine Toothwash. It may also be used as a Shampoo liquid.

853. Syrup Dialysed Iron.

Take of Dialysed Iron,	640 minims,
Flavored Syrup, enough to	
make	1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains 5 minims Dialysed Iron, equal to about 15 drops Tincture Muriate of Iron.

**854. Syrup Hypophosphites Compound,
'Cinchonidia, Iron and Strychnia'.**

Take of Sulphate of Cinchon-	
idia,	60 grains,
Sulphate of Strychnia,	1 grain,
Solution Hypophosphite	
of Iron (608),	1 ounce,

Hypophosphorous Acid,
Dil. (607), $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Heavy White Syrup, 15 ounces.

Dissolve the Cinchonidia and Strychnia in the Hypophosphorous Acid by very gentle heat, and add to the Syrup; then add the Solution Hypophosphite of Iron. The Heavy White Syrup mentioned is such as grocers sell as Rock Candy Drips.

Remark.—This is similar to a Canada preparation that is now in the market; and must not be confounded with the Compound Syrup Hypophosphites, containing Lime, Soda, Potassa, etc.

855. Syrup Lactate of Iron.

Take of Solution Protoxide of
Iron (625), 1 ounce,
Lactic Acid, Concent., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Flavored Syrup, enough
to make 1 pint.

Mix.

Each fluid-drachm contains 1 grain Lactocitrate of Iron.

856. Syrup Phosphate of Iron and Quinia.

(New Formula.)

Take of Sulphate of Quinia, 128 grains,
Phosphoric Acid, Diluted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Pyrophosphate of Iron. 256 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, *q. s.*, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Flavored Syrup, enough
to make 1 pint.

Dissolve the Quinia in the Phosphoric Acid, and add it to one-half the Flavored Syrup to be used. Dissolve the Iron (10, 626), and add its solution and the Aqua Ammonia to the remainder of the Syrup. When the two solutions (the Quinia in one, the Iron in the other) are completed, add that containing the Quinia *very gradually*, to the one containing the Iron; allowing time enough, after adding each portion, for the precipitate, which forms, to dissolve, before adding more. If not clear when all is added, add enough Aqua Ammonia to clear. *Always add the Quinia Solution to the Iron Solution*; if the operation is reversed, an insoluble gelatinous precipitate is formed. See Remark after (830).

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron, 1 grain Quinia. See also (685-689).

857. Syrup Phosphate of Iron, Quinia, and Strychnia.

(New Formula.)

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia, 2 grains,
 Syrup Phosphate of Iron and
 Quinia (856), 1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), and add to the Syrup.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Iron, 1 grain Quinia, 1-64 grain Strychnia. See also (686-690).

858. Syrup Lactopeptine Compound.

Take of Solution Phosphate of
 Iron (622),
 Solution Phosphate of
 Lime (623), each 1 ounce,
 Phosphate of Sodium,
 Phosphate of Potassi-
 um, each 128 grains,
 Muriatic Acid, 1½ drachms,
 Lactopeptine, 256 grains,
 Water, 6½ ounces,
 Prepared Flavoring, 1 ounce,
 Sugar, 14 ounces.

Rub the Lactopeptine and the Phosphate of Sodium and Potassium in a mortar; mix the

Solutions, Muriatic Acid and Water, and rub with the mixture in the mortar; allow to stand 2 hours, add the Prepared Flavoring, and filter. Then dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate by agitation or percolation.

859. Syrup Hypophosphites Compound with Lactopeptine.

Take of Hypophosphite of Lime,	256 grains,
Hypophosphite of Soda,	128 grains,
Hypophosphite of Potas-	
sium,	64 grains,
Lactopeptine,	256 grains,
Solution Hypophosphite	
of Iron (608),	1 ounce,
Hypophosphorous Acid	
(607),	1 ounce,
Warm Water,	6½ ounces,
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Sugar,	14 ounces.

Mix the Hypophosphite salts and Lactopeptine, and rub fine in a mortar; mix the Solution of Iron and the Hypophosphorous Acid with the Water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar. Allow to stand 2 hours, rubbing occasionally, add the Prepared Flavoring, filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate by percolation or agitation.

Each fluid-drachm contains $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the mixed Hypophosphites, and 2 grains Lactopeptine, with an excess of Hypophosphorous Acid.

860. Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound.

Take of Sarsaparilla,	12 ounces,
Sassafras,	
Licorice Root, each	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Mezereon,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Dilute Alcohol,	1 pint.
Water,	3 pints.
Sugar (Avoir. weight),	3 pounds,
Sarsap. Flavoring (314),	1 ounce.

Powder the drugs coarsely, and moisten with 8 ounces Dilute Alcohol. Pack in a Percolator, and pour on the remaining Dilute Alcohol; allow to stand 24 hours before beginning the percolation. After the Dilute Alcohol has passed, continue the percolation with water, until 42 ounces are obtained; filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate by percolation or heat, and add the Sarsaparilla Flavoring.

Remark.—This is given as a convenient formula for making half a gallon Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla, instead of using the Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla Compound as the Pharmacopœia directs. The strength is officinal.

861. Compound Syrup Tolu.

("Cure for Consumption.")

Take of Tincture Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Fluid Extract Lobelia,	
Fluid Extract Cannabis	
Indica, each	2 drachms,
Sulphate of Morphia,	
Tartar Emetic, each	4 grains,
Chloroform,	1 drachm,
Essence Spearmint,	10 drops,
Hot Water,	8 ounces,
Sugar,	14 ounces.

Mix the Fluid Extracts, Tincture Tolu, Chloroform and Essence Spearmint, and shake with the Sugar in a bottle. Dissolve the Morphia and Tartar Emetic in the Hot Water, and then add the Water to the Sugar in the bottle. Agitate to dissolve.

Dose, teaspoonful.

Remark.—This makes a slightly greenish, translucent mixture, and is similar to a popular "Cure for Consumption" on the market.

862. Compound Syrup of Tar.

("German Syrup.")

Take of Oil of Tar,	1 drachm,
Fluid Ext. Ipecac,	

Tincture Opium, each	4 drachms,
Fluid Ext. Wild Cherry,	6 drachms,
Water,	8 ounces,
Sugar,	14 ounces,
Carb. Magnesium,	3 drachms.

Rub the Oil very thoroughly with the Carb. Magnesium in a mortar. Mix the Fluid Extracts with the Water, and triturate with the Mixture in the mortar. Filter until clear, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate by agitation or percolation.

863. Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Take of Wild Cherry, in coarse	
powder,	2 ounces,
Ipecac,	
Bloodroot, each, in coarse	
powder,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Morphia,	8 grains,
Water,	12 ounces,
Sugar,	18 ounces,
Chloroform,	1 drachm.

Moisten the Drugs with 1 ounce of Water, and pack in a percolator. Percolate slowly with the Water until 12 ounces are obtained.

Dissolve the Morphia in the percolate.

Mix the Chloroform with the Sugar, and dissolve the Sugar by agitation in the percolate.

This is a very fine general cough preparation and expectorant.

864. Cough Honey.

Take of Sulphate of Morphia,	
Tartar Emetic, each	8 grains,
Muriate of Ammonia,	256 grains,
Tincture Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Tincture Opium, Camphor- ated,	1 ounce,
Hot Water,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces,
Sugar,	14 ounces.

Mix the Tincture Tolu and Paregoric with the Sugar, and agitate in a bottle.

Dissolve the Salts in the Hot Water, and pour the Solution upon the Sugar, etc., in the bottle. Dissolve by agitation.

865. Expectorant.

Take of Fluid Ext. of Hyoseyamus,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Fluid Ext. Skunk Cabbage,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Fluid Ext. Lobelia,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce,
Cyanide of Potassium,	8 grains,

Water,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
New Orleans Molasses,	14 ounces.

Dissolve the Cyanide of Potassium in the Water, and add to the Syrup; then add the Fluid Extracts.

Dose, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls.

866. Cough Balsam.

Take of Tincture Tolu,

Tincture Opium, each	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Fluid Ext. Elecampane,	
Fluid Ext. Bloodroot, each	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce,
Tartar Emetic,	8 grains,
Fluid Ext. Conium,	3 drachms,
Essence Sassafras,	15 drops,
Hot Water,	1 ounce,
"Sugar house" Syrup,	14 ounces.

Dissolve the Tartar Emetic in 1 ounce Hot Water, and add to the Syrup. Mix the Fluid Extracts and Tinctures, and add to the Syrup, and mix thoroughly.

Dose, 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls.

867. Tincture White Pine.

Take of White Pine Turpentine

(Gum),	2 ounces,
Alcohol,	14 ounces.

Cut the Turpentine in small pieces, and dissolve it in the Alcohol by gentle heat in Water Bath, or by maceration.

868. White Pine Syrup.

Take of Tincture White Pine,	2 ounces,
Water,	8 ounces,
Carbonate of Magnesium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sugar,	14 ounces.

Rub the Carbonate Magnesium with 1 ounce of the Sugar, and triturate with the Tincture White Pine. Gradually add the Water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar. Filter, and dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate, either by percolation or heat.

Remark.—This White Pine Syrup is a valuable expectorant and diuretic, superior as an adjuvant in cough preparations to Syrup Tolu

869. White Pine Syrup Compound.

Take of Sulphate Morphia,	8 grains,
Fluid Extract Ipecac,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Chloroform,	60 minims,
Tincture White Pine,	2 ounces,
Water,	7 ounces,
Carb. Magnesium,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sugar,	14 ounces.

Rub the Magnesium with 1 ounce of the Sugar in a mortar, and triturate with the Tincture White Pine and Fluid Extract Ipecac. Gradually add the Water, and triturate with the mixture in the mortar; filter, dissolve the Sulphate Morphia in the filtrate, mix the Chloroform with the Sugar in a bottle or tight vessel, and add the liquid; dissolve by agitation. This must be kept close while dissolving, to prevent the evaporation of the Chloroform.

Remark.—This forms one of the finest cough preparations that have been devised, and the druggists will find it advisable to call the attention of their physicians to it, or put it up for extemporaneous cough preparations.

870. “Cough Cordial.”

Take of Anise Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Fennel Seed,	20 grains,
Blood Root,	3 drachms,
Wild Cherry,	1 ounce,
Licorice Root,	2 drachms,
Alcohol,	6 ounces,
Water,	10 “
Sugar,	6 “

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and moisten with 1 ounce of the Alcohol; pack

in a percolator and pour upon it the balance of the Alcohol; cover closely and allow to stand forty-eight hours; begin the percolation, and after the Alcohol has passed, add the Water to the percolator. In the percolate obtained dissolve the Sugar, and filter.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.

871. Remedy for Consumption.

Take of Oil of Peppermint,	20	minims,
Oil of Tar,	90	"
Tincture of Tolu,	$\frac{1}{2}$	ounce,
Fluid Extract Lobelia,	6	drachms,
" " Ipecac,	2	"
Carbonate of Magnesium,	3	"
Chloroform,	1	"
Sugar,	13	ounces,
Water,	10	"

Mix the Oils with the Tincture of Tolu, and rub thoroughly with the Carbonate of Magnesium in a mortar. Mix the Fluid Extracts with the Water and triturate with the mixture in the mortar, and filter. Mix the Chloroform with the Sugar in a closed jar or bottle, and dissolve in the filtrate by agitation, keeping well stopped.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 teaspoonful.

872. Elixir Damiana, Iron and Nux Vomica.

Take of Damiana Leaves in coarse

powder,	1½ ounces,
Nux Vomica, rasped,	½ ounce,
Elixir, enough to make	1 pint,
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	256 grains.

Macerate the drugs for seven days in a warm place with the Elixir, and filter. Dissolve the Iron (10-626) and add to the Elixir; make up the measure to one pint with Elixir (34) if necessary, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains nearly 6 grains Damiana, nearly 2 grains Nux Vomica, and 2 grains Iron.

This Elixir is a valuable Aphrodisiac and nerve tonic, particularly suited to debilitated conditions arising from sexual indulgences and weakness.

873. Elixir Coca.

Take of Coca Leaves, in coarse

powder,	2¾ ounces,
Percolating menstruum,	14 “
Sugar (avoirdupois wt.),	5 “
Prepared Flavoring,	1 ounce.

Percolate the powder with the Percolating Menstruum until 13 ounces are obtained, then

add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 10 grains of Coca leaves.

874. Elixir Sedative.

Take of Bromide of Potassium,	640	grains,
Sulphate of Morphia,	8	“
Valerianate of Ammonium,	256	“
Aqua Ammonia,	1½	drach.
Syrup,	2	ounces,
Elixir, enough to make	1	pint.

Dissolve the Salts in the Elixir and Syrup, and add the Aqua Ammonia, color with Carmine Solution and Caramel, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 5 grains Bromide Potassium, 2 grains Valerianate of Ammonium, 1-16 grains Morphia.

875. Ferriphosphated Elixir Hydrastis.

Take of Golden Seal, in coarse	
powder,	1 ounce,
Percolating Menstruum (35),	14 ounces,
Sugar,	5 “
Prepared Flavoring (30),	1 ounce,
Pyrophosphate of Iron,	128 grains.

Percolate the Golden Seal with the Percolating Menstruum, until 13 ounces are obtained;

remove the Tannin with $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of Albumen, as directed (21, 22); add the Sugar and Prepared Flavoring and the Pyrophosphate of Iron, previously dissolved, as directed (10, 626), and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 4 grains Golden Seal and 1 grain Iron.

876. Ferriphosphated Elixir Hydrastis with Bismuth.

Take of Citrate of Bismuth and	
Ammonium,	128 grains,
Elixir Hydrastis, Ferri-	
phosphated,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 4 grains Golden Seal, 1 grain Iron, and 1 grain Bismuth.

877. Ferriphosphated Elixir Hydrastis with Strychnia.

Take of Sulphate of Strychnia,	2 grains,
Ferriphos. Elixir Hydrastis,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Strychnia (13, 627), add the Elixir, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 4 grains Golden Seal, 1 grain Iron, and 1-64 grain Strychnia.

878. Elixir Lactopeptine and Bismuth.

Take of Lactopeptine,	257 grains,
Citrate of Bismuth and	
Ammonium,	128 “
Glycerin,	3 ounces,
Water,	5 “
Elixir,	8 “
Aqua Ammonia,	6 drops,
Cudbear,	10 grains.

Mix the Glycerin, Water and Elixir, and rub with the Lactopeptine; dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), and add to the mixture; then add the Aqua Ammonia and Cudbear, Allow to stand twenty four hours, shaking occasionally, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Lactopeptine and 1 grain Bismuth.

Dose, dessertspoonful.

879. Elixir Lactopeptine, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Take of Solution Strychnia (627),	100 minims,
(Or Sulph. Strychnia, $1\frac{2}{3}$ grains.)	
Elixir Lactopeptine and	
Bismuth,	1 pint.

Mix and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Lactopeptine, 1 grain Bismuth, and 1.75 grain Strychnia.

880. Elixir Wild Cherry, Calisaya, and Lactophosphate of Lime and Iron.

Take of Fluid Extract Wild

Cherry, detannated (see page 22),	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ ounces,
Sulphate of Quinia,	2 grains,
“ “ Cinchonidia,	5 “
Sol. Phosphate of Iron,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
“ “ “ Lime,	3 “
Concen. Lactic Acid,	20 minims,
Glycerin,	1 ounce,
Sugar,	4 ounces,
Water,	9 “
Alcohol,	2 “

Mix. Allow to stand for twenty-four hours and filter.

Each fluid-drach contains 5 grains Wild Cherry, 2 grains Calisaya, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of the mixed Lactophosphates.

Dose, dessertspoonful to tablespoonful.

881. Liquor Bismuth and Hydrastis.

Take of Sulphate of Berberina
(or Muriate of Hydras-
tis),

1 drachm,

· Citrate of Bismuth and
Ammonium,

256 grains,

Glycerin,	5 ounces,
Water,	9 “
Alcohol,	2 “
Prepared Flavoring (30),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Dissolve the Bismuth (8, 601), and add to the mixed liquids; rub the Berberina with the liquid, allow to stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains Bismuth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Muriate of Hydrastis.

Another :

Take of Golden Seal, in coarse

powder,	256 grains,
Citrate of Bismuth and	
Ammonium,	256 “
Glycerin,	5 ounces,
Water,	9 “
Alcohol,	2 “
Prepared Flavoring (30),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Bismuth, as directed (8, 601), and add to the mixed liquids; macerate the Golden Seal for five days with the mixture, and filter.

Each fluid-drachm contains 2 grains each Golden Seal and Bismuth.

Remark. This may be used instead of above, but the former will be preferred.

882. Deodorized Opium with Nitre.

Take of Opium, in powder,	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces,
Sulphuric Ether,	4 “
Water,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints,
Spirits Nitrous Ether,	8 ounces.

Macerate the Opium for twenty-four hours in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of the Water, and express; then repeat the operation twice with the same amount of Water on the same Opium. Mix the expressed liquids, and evaporate by gentle heat to 10 ounces; when cool, add the Sulphuric Ether, and shake frequently during twenty-four hours; pour off the Ether, and evaporate until 8 ounces remain. To this Deodorized Solution of Opium, add the Spirits of Nitrous Ether, and filter.

883. Compound Tincture of Opium, or Diarrhoea Mixture.

Take of Tincture of Opium,	
Tincture of Capsicum,	
Spirits of Camphor, each	3 ounces,
Purified Chloroform,	540 minims,
Alcohol, enough to make	14 ounces.

Mix the Chloroform with the Alcohol, and add the Tinctures.

Each fluid-drachm contains 12 minims each of Tincture Opium, Spirits Camphor and Tincture Capsicum, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ minims Chloroform.

Dose, from 20 drops to a teaspoonful.

884. Compound Tincture of Ipecac.

Take of Opium, in powder,	768	grains.
Ipecac, in powder,	768	"
Sulphuric Ether,	4	ounces,
Water,	1½	pints,
Alcohol,	8	ounces.

Make a depurated Solution of Opium, as directed in Formulæ 618, and evaporate to 8 ounces; add the Alcohol to this, and percolate the Ipecac with the mixture, adding dilute Alcohol in the percolator, to make the measure 1 pint.

Each minim represents 1 grain Dover's powder.

885. Anise Cordial, or Anisette.

Take of Oil of Anise,	30	drops,
Alcohol,	1	ounce,
White Wheat Whisky,		
Honey,		
Water, each	2	pints,
Carbonate Magnesium,	1	drachm.

Dissolve the Oil in the Alcohol, and rub with the Magnesium. Mix the Whisky, Honey and Water, and triturate with the Magnesium, etc., in a mortar, and filter.

886. Carbolated Camphor, or Camphenyl.

Take of Camphor,	5 ounces,
Carbolic Acid Crystals,	2 “
Alcohol,	1 ounce.

Powder the Camphor by the use of a small quantity of the Alcohol, and add to it the Carbolic Acid dissolved by heat; dissolve the Camphor in the Carbolic Acid, and add the balance of the Alcohol.

This is useful as an external application in ulcers, wounds, and as a surgical dressing to prevent supperation, and is a soothing application for exoriated surfaces. It is a valuable disinfectant and inhalent, and a useful application for neuralgia, etc.

The caustic effect of the Carbolic Acid is entirely neutralized by the Camphor.

887. Dyspepsia Cure.**“August Flower.”**

Take of Rhubarb,	360 grains,
Golden Seal,	90 “
Cape Aloes,	16 “
Peppermint Leaves,	120 “
Carb. Potassa (Sal Tartar),	120 “
Capsicum,	5 “

Sugar,	5 ounces,
Alcohol,	3 “
Water,	10 “
Essence Peppermint,	20 minims.

Powder the drugs, and macerate with the mixed Alcohol and Water for seven days, filter and add enough dilute Alcohol through the filter to make 1 pint.

The Peppermint Leaves should be freshly dried.—They may be omitted, but the preparation will not be so dark colored.

388. **Blood and Liver Syrup.**

Take of Mandrake Root,	2 ounces,
Sarsaparilla Root,	
Yellow Dock Root,	
Stillingia Root, each	6 “
Sassafras Bark,	4 “
Cape Aloes, in fine powder,	1 ounce,
Carbonate of Potassa (Sal	
Tartar),	130 grains,
Alcohol,	2 pints,
Water,	8 “
Sugar,	5 pounds.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and percolate with a mixture of 2 pints of Alcohol and 4 pints of Water; when this has passed, follow

with the balance of the Water (4 pints). When the percolation is finished, press out the drugs, add the Aloes to the liquid, and then the Carb. Potassa. Allow to stand twenty-four hours, and filter; then dissolve the Sugar by agitation, and strain if necessary.

Dose, a dessert- to tablespoonful.

Remark.—This makes an excellent alterative, chologue and tonic, and will be found a very desirable combination.

889. Stomach Bitters.

Take of Bitter Orange Peel,	4 ounces,
Gentian,	
Golden Seal,	
Culver's Root, each,	1 ounce,
Alcohol,	3 pints,
Water,	5 "
Sugar,	8 ounces.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and percolate with the mixed Alcohol and Water; dissolve the Sugar in the percolator, and filter.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

890. Tonic Bitters.

Take of Orange Peel, select,	4 ounces,
Prickly Ash Bark,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Gentian,	1 "

Buckthorn Bark,	2 ounces,
Juniper Berries,	2 “
Whisky,	5 pints,
Water,	3 “
Sugar,	$\frac{1}{2}$ pound.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder, and percolate with the mixed liquids; dissolve the Sugar in the percolate, and filter.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce.

891. Jaundice or Laxative Bitters.

Take of Cape Aloes, in powder,	120 grains,
Carbonate of Potassa (Sal	
Tartar),	80 “
Anise Seed,	160 “
Rhubarb,	160 “
Licorice Root,	160 “
Coriander Seed,	60 “
Angelica Root,	60 “
Culver's Root (<i>Leplandria</i>	
<i>virg.</i>),	180 “
Sugar,	2 ounces,
Alcohol,	4 “
Water,	12 “

Mix, and macerate for seven days; pour off the supernatant liquid; transfer the drugs to a percolator, and pour the liquid upon them; percolate, and add enough Diluted Alcohol through the percolator to make 1 pint.

Another :

Take of Aloes, in powder,	128 grains,
Carbonate of Potassa,	60 “
Angelica Root,	80 “
Leptandria (Culver's Root),	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Oil Coriander,	15 drops,
Alcohol,	4 ounces,
Water,	11 “
Sugar,	2 “

Dissolve the Oil Coriander in the Alcohol, and mix with the Water; add the drugs, and macerate for five days; filter.

892. Plantation Bitters.

Take of Prickly Ash,	30 grains,
Orange Peel,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Wild Ginger Root,	30 grains,
Gentian,	60 “
Cinnamon,	60 “
Sugar,	1 ounce,
New England Rum (or St. Croix Rum),	12 ounces,
Water,	4 “

Mix; macerate for five days, and filter.

893. Remedy for Rheumatism.

Take of Salicylic Acid,	1 ounce,
Bi-carbonate of Sodium,	1 “
Fluid Extract Colchicum	
Seed,	$\frac{1}{2}$ “
Warm Water,	5 ounces,
Alcohol,	4 “
Syrup,	5 “
Essence Wintergreen,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

Dissolve the Salicylic Acid in the Alcohol, by gentle heat, or water bath if necessary; dissolve the Bi-carbonate of Sodium in the Warm Water; mix the Solutions, and the Fluid Extract, the Syrup and the Essence, and filter.

Dose, dessertspoonful, increased to table-spoonful, if no unpleasant effects are produced.

ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDIES.

894. Asthma Remedy.

(For internal use in Hay Fever, Rose Cold,
Asthma, etc.)

Take of Nitrate of Amyl,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce,
Iodide of Potassium,	1 "
Elixir, enough to make	1 pint.

Mix and dissolve.

Dose, a teaspoonful.

895. Asthma Remedy.

(For Inhalation.)

Take of Nitrate of Amyl,	$\frac{1}{4}$ ounce,
Essential Oil of Mustard,	10 drops,
Sulphuric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix, and inhale until relieved.

896. Fumigation for Asthma.

Take of Sal Nitre, pure, in fine powder,	5 ounces,
Belladonna Leaves,	1 ounce,
Stramonium Leaves,	10 ounces,
White Sugar,	1 ounce.

Mix, and reduce to a coarse powder. Burn
upon coals and inhale the smoke.

897. Asthma Pastilles.

Take of Gum Benzoin, pow'd, 1 ounce,
 Stramonium Leaves, pow'd, 4 ounces,
 Sal Nitre, pure, pow'd, 4 "
 Charcoal, pow'd, 20 "
 Mucilage of Tragacanth,
 made thin, sufficient.

Beat the drugs with the Mucilage into a stiff mass or dough, and roll out into a cake about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick; cut into strips $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and set aside to dry.

These are ignited and the smoke inhaled, until relieved.

898. Asthmatic Cigarettes.

Take of Stramonium Leaves, 4 ounces,
 Cascarilla Bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
 Lobelia Leaves, 2 drachms,
 Mullein Leaves, 4 ounces.

Cut fine like smoking tobacco, and make into Cigarettes. This may also be smoked in a pipe.

899. Cubeba Cigarettes.

Take of Mullein Leaves,
 Boneset Leaves, each 4 ounces,
 Lobelia Leaves, 2 drachms,
 Cubebs, coarsely pow'd, 3 ounces,
 Cascarilla Bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Cut fine and make into Cigarettes. This may also be smoked in a pipe.

This is valuable for Catarrh as well as Asthma.

900. Catarrh Remedy.

Take of Chlorate of Potassium,

Sulphate of Zinc,

Sugar, each 1 ounce,

Golden Seal, 2 ounces,

Salt, 4 "

Sulphate of Morphia, 10 grains.

Powder the drugs finely and divide into sixteen powders.

Directions for Use.—Dissolve the contents of the package in 1 pint of Hot Water, and use by insufflation once or twice a day.

901. Liquid Catarrh Cure.

Take of Golden Seal, in coarse

powder, 2 ounces,

Sulphate of Zinc, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Sulphate of Morphia, 10 grains.

Carbolic Acid, 20 "

Glycerin,

Water, each 8 ounces,

Percolate the Golden Seal with the Glycerin and Water mixed, adding enough Water in

the percolator to make 1 pint, dissolve the Zinc, Morphia, and Acid, in the percolate, and filter.

Directions.—Take 2 ounces of this to 1 pint of Warm Water and 1 ounce of Salt; use by insufflation.

LINIMENTS.

902. Fluid Lightning.

Take of Aconitia,	1 grain,
Essential Oil of Mustard,	1 drachm,
Glycerin,	1 ounce,
Alcohol,	4 ounces.

Mix.

This is a valuable external preparation for headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all nervous pains.

903. Liniment of Iodide of Ammonium.

Take of Iodine,	1 drachm,
Camphor,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Oil Rosemary,	
Oil Lavender, each	2 drachms,
Water of Ammonia,	
<i>q. s.</i> , or	1 ounce,
Alcohol,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Iodine in the Alcohol and add the Camphor and the Oils, then add Water of Ammonia enough to remove the dark color of the mixture, or change it to a light straw color.

904. Smartweed Compound.

Take of Smartweed, leaves or

herb,	20 ounces,
Alcohol,	6 pints,
Water,	2 “
Camphor,	6 drachms
Oil Hemlock,	
“ Sassafras, each,	1 ounce.

Grind the Smartweed to a coarse powder, and moisten it with 1 pint of the Alcohol; pack tightly in a percolator, and pour upon it the remaining Alcohol; cover closely and allow to stand four days; begin the percolation, and when no more Alcohol remains on top of the drug, add the Water. When the liquid has ceased to drop, press out what remains in the drug in the percolator, and add to the last portion.

In the 4 pints first obtained by percolation, (before the Water is added to the drug in the percolator), dissolve the Camphor and Oils, and when the last portion of the percolate and that

from the pressure is obtained, add it gradually to the portion in which the Oils, etc., have been dissolved, and filter, adding Alcohol enough to make the measure 1 gallon.

Remark.—This is a valuable preparation, used quite extensively in the East as a diaphoretic, and for breaking up colds, fevers, diphtheria, etc., as well as an external remedy for pain, bruises, etc.

905. Wizard Oil.

Take of Oil Sassafras,	1 ounce,
Oil Cloves,	$\frac{1}{4}$ “
“ Turpentine,	$\frac{1}{2}$ “
Camphor,	120 grains,
Aqua Ammonia,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Sulphuric Ether,	$\frac{1}{2}$ “
Chloroform,	1 drachm,
Alcohol, enough to make	1 pint.

Mix and dissolve.

For internal or external use.

906. Pain Relief.

Take of Oil Cajeput,	2 drachms,
Oil Sassafras,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
“ Origanum,	1 drachm,
“ Hemlock,	1 “
“ Cedar,	1 “

Capsicum, powdered, 80 grains.
Alcohol, enough to make 1 pint.

Mix. Macerate for five days, and decant or filter.

For internal or external use.

907. Arnica Liniment.

Take of Arnica Flowers, 2 ounces,
Oil Sassafras, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
 " Turpentine, $\frac{1}{2}$ "
 " Origanum, 2 drachms,
Alcohol, enough to make 1 pint.

Bruise the Arnica Flowers and macerate for three days with 8 ounces of Alcohol; then, transfer to a percolator, and add Alcohol; percolate until 15 ounces have passed; add the other Oils and dissolve.

For external or internal use.

908. Ready Relief.

Take of Camphor, 3 drachms,
Capsicum, 6 "
Oil Turpentine, 1 drachm,
Alcohol, 10 ounces,
Aqua Ammonia, 5 "

Dissolve the Camphor and Oil Turpentine in the Alcohol; add the Capsicum and Aqua Am-

monia; macerate for five days, and filter rapidly.

For external or internal use.

909. "Nerve and Bone" Liniment.

Take of Oil Origanum,	
Oil Rosemary,	
Oil Amber,	
Oil Hemlock, each	1 ounce,
Oil Turpentine,	4 pints,
Linseed Oil,	6 "

Mix. For external use.

910. White Liniment.

Take of Olive Oil,	2 pints,
Camphor,	2 ounces,
Oil Origanum,	1 ounce,
" Sassafras,	1 "
Aqua Ammonia,	8 ounces.

Mix. For external use.

MISCELLANEOUS.

911. Phosphorus Paste.

(For Rats or Roaches.)

Take of Phosphorus,	1 ounce,
Glycerin,	
Flour, each,	20 ounces,
Starch, finely powdered,	4 “

Shave the Phosphorus under water, and melt it by water bath in a closely stopped bottle in 8 ounces of Glycerin. Mix the Starch with the balance of the Glycerin, and heat to boiling, and boil for five minutes: when this is cooling, mix the Phosphorus and Glycerin with it, with care, a small portion at a time, and stir in the Flour.

Remark.—For use, this should be spread on very thin slices of bread and covered over with a thin coating of lard or some kind of grease and brown sugar mixed, that the vermin may eat it readily.

912. Rat Poison.

Take of Tartar Emetic,	3 ounces,
Brown Sugar,	
Lard, each	6 “

Mix into an ointment, and use by spreading upon thin slices of bread, like butter.

913. Liquid Pancreo-Pepsin.

Take of Saccharated Pepsin, 256 grains,
Sacchar. Pancreatine, 128 “
Muriatic Acid, C. P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms,
Lactic Acid, Concent., 1 drachm,
Glycerine, 6 ounces,
Water, enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the powders in a mortar with the Glycerin and Muriatic Acid, and add the Water. Macerate for forty-eight hours, and filter through muslin or paper.

914. Liquid Lactopeptine.

Take of Lactopeptine, 384 grains,
Glycerin, 6 ounces,
Muriatic Acid, C. P., 2 drachms.
Water, enough to make 1 pint.

Rub the Lactopeptine in a mortar with the Glycerin and Muriatic Acid, and add the Water. Macerate for forty-eight hours, and filter through muslin or paper.

915. Hemorrhoidal Lotion.

Take of Solid Extract Stramonium, 2 drachms,
Tincture Iodine, 2 “
Glycerin, 8 ounces,
Water, 8 “

Golden Seal (powdered),	1 ounce,
Tannin,	2 drachms.

Percolate the Golden Seal with the mixed Glycerin and Water, and dissolve the Tannin in the percolate; rub the Solid Extract of Stramonium in a mortar with the mixture until dissolved, add the Tincture Iodine, and filter.

916. Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil (or Phosphorole).

Take of Phosphorus,	1 grain,
Cod Liver Oil,	24 ounces,

Shave the Phosphorus fine, and dissolve it by gentle heat of water bath in 4 ounces of the Oil, in a tightly stopped 4 ounce bottle; while warm, add the remainder of the Oil.

Each fluid-ounce contains 1-25 grain Phosphorus.

AGUE CURES.

917. Ague Cure.

Take of Sulphate Cinchona,	3 drachms,
Fluid Extract Leptandria,	
“ “ Podophyllum,	
Tincture Capsicum, each	1 ounce,
Oil Sassafras,	
Oil Wintergreen, each	10 drops,
Syrup, enough to make	8 ounces.

Mix the Fluid Extracts, etc., with the Syrup, and rub with the Sulphate Cinchona, previously reduced to a fine powder.

Dose, teaspoonful to dessertspoonful.

918. Chologogue.

Take of Sulphate Cinchonidia,	2 drachms,
Fluid Extract Leptandria,	1 ounce,
“ “ Stillingia,	3 ounces,
“ “ Podophyllum,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Syrup, enough to make	8 ounces.

Mix the Fluid Extracts and the Syrup, and rub with the Cinchonidia previously reduced to a fine powder.

Dose, teaspoonful to dessertspoonful.

919. Ague Syrup.

Take of Sulphate Cinchona,	2 drachms,
Sulphuric Acid, <i>q. s.</i> ,	
Fowler's Solution Arsenic,	1 ounce,
Podophyllum,	6 grains,
Leptandria,	10 grains,
Syrup,	6 ounces,
Glycerin,	6 "
Elixir,	3 "
Cochineal, powdered,	15 grains.

Rub the Cinchona with the Elixir, and add just enough Sulphuric Acid to dissolve Rub the Leptandria and Podophyllum with the Glycerin and Water mixed, and add the Fowler's Solution and Cochineal; then add the Solution of Cinchona, and after standing a few days, filter, through flannel.

Dose, teaspoonful to dessertspoonful.

920. Ague Pills.

Take of Sulphate Cinchonidia,	200 grains,
Arsenic,	6 "
Strychnia,	3 "
Podophyllum,	1 drachm,
Leptandria,	2 drachms,
Carbonate of Iron,	200 grains,
Extract Dandelion,	250 "

Mix, and make two hundred Pills.

CAMPHOR ICE, ETC.

Camphor Ice, in some form, is as much of a standard preparation for the druggist as flour for the grocer. It can be prepared as easily as any of the cerates of the Pharmacopœia.

Tin moulds may be obtained of the jobbers, or can be made by the tinner; or the druggist may run the Camphor Ice into large, shallow tins, and, when cold, cut into proper size and shape.

Paper boxes may be obtained, or ordinary prescription boxes used.

The formulæ which follow represent everything known in the market and some new combinations that have not been before presented.

The druggist can select such as may suit his fancy, and will find a large profit and much satisfaction in putting up his own preparations of this kind.

Camphor Ice.

Take of White Wax,	4 ounces,
Spermaceti or Paraffin,	2 “
Pure Lard,	8 “
Powdered Camphor,	2 “
Oil Cloves,	10 drops,
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Melt the Wax and Paraffin by water bath and gentle heat; add the Lard, melt, remove from fire, and add the Camphor. Keep warm until the Camphor is dissolved; when cooling, add the Essential Oils, and pour into the moulds.

Camphor Ice with Glycerin.

Take of White Wax,	5 ounces,
Paraffin or Spermaceti,	2 “
Pure Lard,	8 “
Powdered Camphor,	
Glycerin, each,	2 “
Oil Cloves,	10 drops,
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Melt the Wax and Paraffin by gentle heat; add the Lard, melt, remove from the fire, add the Camphor, keep warm until Camphor is dissolved. While cooling, but still fluid enough to run, add the Glycerin, previously warmed, and Essential Oils, and mix thoroughly by stirring, and when incorporated run into cold moulds.

Remark.—The Glycerin does not mix readily with the fatty matters, but when nearly cool, but still fluid, can be incorporated in the form of an emulsion.

The moulds should be cooled with ice, so that

the Camphor Ice will quickly cool and hold the Glycerin in suspension.

Carbolated Camphor Ice.

Take of White Wax,	4 ounces,
Spermaceti or Paraffin,	2 “
Pure Lard,	8 “
Carbolated Camphor [see p. 25, October (1878) Sup- plement],	2 “
Oil Cloves,	10 drops,
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Melt the Wax and Spermaceti by gentle heat ; add the Lard, melt, remove from the fire. While cooling, add the Carbolated Camphor and Essential Oils, and pour into moulds.

Carbolated Camphor Ice with Glycerin.

Take of White Wax,	5 ounces,
Paraffin or Spermaceti,	2 “
Pure Lard,	8 “
Carbolated Camphor [see p. 25, October (1878) Sup- plement],	2 “
Glycerin,	2 “
Oil Cloves,	10 drops,
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Melt the Wax and Paraffin, add the Lard, melt by gentle heat, remove from the fire. When

cooling, but still fluid, add the Carbolated Camphor and Essential Oils, and lastly the Glycerin previously warmed and incorporate thoroughly. Pour into moulds.

Glycerin Honey, or Solidified Glycerin.

Take of Transparent Soap,	3 ounces,
Water,	6 “
Glycerin,	12 “
Oil Bergamot,	20 drops,
“ Cloves,	10 “
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Cut the Soap into shavings, and dissolve in an evaporating dish with the Water; when dissolved add the Glycerin, previously warmed, and boil for one hour, or until the liquid measures only 1 pint. When nearly cool add the Essential Oils, and pour into a shallow tin or into the boxes which are designed for it.

Remark —The Transparent Soap, known as the “Continental,” in long bars, is very good for this purpose, but any good Transparent Soap may be used; choose one as hard and clear as possible.

This can be put up nicely in glass boxes or even paper boxes. It cannot well be run into moulds. It is a preparation that will meet with universal favor wherever introduced. The per-

fume of this, or other preparations of this class, may be varied to suit the taste of the druggist.

Camphorated Glycerin Honey.

Take of Transparent Soap,	4 ounces,
Water,	6 “
Glycerin,	12 “
Powdered Camphor,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Oil Bergamot,	20 drops,
“ Cloves,	10 “
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Cut the Soap in thin shavings, and dissolve in an evaporating dish with the Water; when dissolved, add the Glycerin, previously warmed, and boil for an hour, or until the liquid measures only 1 pint; remove from the fire, and while cooling, but still quite warm, add the Powdered Camphor, and lastly the Essential Oils, and strain if necessary, to remove any particles of Camphor. Run into boxes or shallow tin.

Carbolated Glycerin Honey, with Camphor.

Take of Transparent Soap,	4 ounces,
Water,	6 “
Glycerin,	12 “
Carbolated Camphor [see p. 25, October (1878) Sup- plement],	1 ounce,

Oil Bergamot,	20 drops,
“ Cloves,	10 “
“ Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Cut the Soap in thin shavings, and dissolve in an evaporating dish with the Water ; when dissolved, add the Glycerin, and boil for one hour, or until the liquid measures 1 pint ; remove from the fire, and while cooling, add the Carbolated Camphor, and lastly the Essential Oils, and run into boxes or shallow tin.

Glycerin Ice.

Take of French, or Cox's Gelatine,	2 ounces,
Water,	6 “
Glycerin,	14 “
Oil of Bergamot,	20 drops,
“ Cloves,	10 “
“ of Bitter Almonds,	5 “

Dissolve the Gelatine in the Water, by water bath. and add the Glycerin, previously heated. Boil until only 1 pint remains, and remove from the fire ; while cooling, add the Essential Oils, and pour into shallow tin. By using Pink or Red Gelatine, its color is imparted to the preparation.

Remark.—This preparation looks like ice, and will find a ready sale. It can be cut into blocks of suitable size.

It should be applied by wetting one end in water, and rubbing over the surface.

It should be a great favorite with barbers, after shaving, to wet and rub over the face, as they sometimes do with alum.

It preserves the surface from chapping, and rapidly heals chapped hands, lips, etc.

Amyline.

Take of Starch, in very fine	
powder,	2 ounces,
Glycerin,	1 pint,
Oil of Bergamot,	20 drops,
" Cloves,	5 "
" of Bitter Almonds,	5 "

Rub the Powdered Starch with the Glycerin, and then heat the mixture to boiling, and keep so for ten minutes; remove, add the perfume and put up in boxes or pots.

Remark.—This makes a very fine preparation for the purposes to which Camphor Ice is applied; as it contains no grease, it is preferred by many to Camphor Ice. It makes also a very soft, mild dressing for irritated surfaces.

A further use to which the Amyline may be put, is an excipient for pills. It can hardly be excelled for this purpose.

Blandine.

Take of Albumen (white of egg),	6 ounces,
Glycerin,	10 “
Oil Bitter Almonds,	10 drops.

Mix the Albumen with the Glycerin, and add the flavor; pass several times through a muslin strainer to mix well and remove any “lumps.”

Remark.—This is a fine liquid preparation. As the Glycerin is absorbed, a thin coating of Albumen is left on the surface, which protects it from the air.

TOOTH WASHES, ETC.**Arnica Tooth Wash.**

Take of Arnica Flowers,	1 ounce.
Gum Myrrh,	$\frac{1}{4}$ “
Cloves,	60 grains,
Cinnamon,	60 “
Oil Peppermint,	40 minims,
Cologne Spirit, enough to make	1 pint.

Grind the drugs to a fine powder and percolate with the Cologne Spirit until 1 pint is obtained, and add the Oil of Peppermint: filter, if necessary.

Dentigonia.

Take of Chewstick* (*Gouania
Domingensis*), in coarse
powder, 6 ounces,
Oil Bitter Almonds, 10 minims,
“ Wintergreen, 1 drachm,
Cologne Spirit, enough to
make 1 pint.

Percolate the drug with the Cologne Spirit until 1 pint is obtained, and dissolve the Oils in the percolate; filter, if necessary.

Oriental Tooth Wash.

Take of Soap Bark (*Quillaya*), 4 ounces,
Orris Root, 2 “
Tannin, 30 grains,
Cloves, 60 “
Oil Wintergreen, 2 drachms,
Cologne Spirit, enough
to make 20 ounces.

Grind the drugs to a coarse powder and macerate for seven days, in 1 pint of Cologne Spirit; pour off the liquid and put the drugs in a percolator; pour the liquid upon the drugs

* The ‘Chewstick’ is a newly imported West India drug possessing aromatic and saponaceous properties. It can be obtained of New York jobbers.

in the percolator and percolate, adding Cologne Spirit in the percolator until 20 ounces of percolate are obtained. Dissolve the Oil of Wintergreen in the percolate, and filter, if necessary.

Saponaceous Tooth Wash.

Take of White Castile Soap,	1 ounce,
Oil Cloves,	
“ Cinnamon, each	10 minims,
“ Wintergreen,	15 “
“ Peppermint,	20 “
Hot Water,	4 ounces,
Alcohol, or Cologne Spirit,	10 “
Glycerin,	2 “

Cut the Soap in thin shavings, and dissolve in the Hot Water; dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol, add the Solution of Soap and Glycerin, and color with Cochineal or Caramel, or both; filter, add a little Powdered Charcoal in the filter.

Eau Angélique.

Take of Angelica Root, true,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Red Rose Leaves,	2 drachms,
Cloves,	90 grains,
Nutmeg,	
Cinnamon, each,	60 “
Extract Vanilla,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,

Oil Peppermint,	30 minims,
“ Wintergreen,	20 “
Cologne Spirit,	14 ounces,
Glycerin,	2 “
Cochineal,	8 grains,

Grind the drugs to a fine powder and macerate for seven days with the mixed Glycerin and Cologne Spirit; pour off the liquid and put the drugs in a percolator; pour the liquid upon the drugs and percolate, adding enough Cologne Spirit through the percolator to make 1 pint. Dissolve the Oils in 2 drachms of Cologne Spirit and mix with the liquid; then add the Extract Vanilla and filter, adding a little Powdered Charcoal in the filter.

Sozodont.

Take of White Castile Soap,	1½ ounces,
Glycerin,	4 “
Cologne Spirit,	
Hot Water, each	6 “
Oil Peppermint,	20 minims,
“ Wintergreen,	30 “
“ Cloves,	10 “
Extract Vanilla,	½ ounce.

Cut the Soap in fine shavings, and dissolve in the Hot Water; add the Glycerin. Dis-

solve the Oils in the Cologne Spirit, and add the Extract of Vanilla. Mix the solutions, and, after standing twenty-four hours, color with a little Caramel, and filter—adding a little Powdered Charcoal in the filter paper.

Balsamic Tooth Wash.

Take of Compound Tincture of

Benzoin,	
Tincture Tolu,	
“ Myrrh, each	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
White Castile Soap,	1 “
Hot Water,	10 ounces,
Glycerin,	2 “
Cologne Spirit,	3 “
Oil Peppermint,	40 minims,
“ Wintergreen,	20 “
“ Cloves,	10 “

Mix the Tinctures and the Cologne Spirit, and dissolve the Oils in the mixture. Cut the Soap in fine shavings, and dissolve in the Hot Water; add the Glycerin to this solution. Add the saponaceous solution very gradually to the solution of Oils and Balsams, allow to stand twenty-four hours, shaking occasionally, then filter, adding a little Powdered Charcoal to the filter.

The saponaceous solution can be best added

to the balsamic solution by putting a cork in a funnel so that it will be added drop by drop.

The solution of soap must always be added to the balsamic solution.

Almond Tooth Cream.

Take of Tincture Myrrh,

Tincture Tolu, each	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Oil Bitter Almonds,	20 minims,
Borax, powdered,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce,
Glycerin,	2 ounces,
Hot Water,	13 “

Mix the Tinctures, and dissolve in the mixture the Oil of Bitter Almonds, dissolve the Borax in the Hot Water and add the Glycerin, add the solution of Borax very gradually (by dropping as directed in the previous formula,, to the Tinctures, etc.

Carbolated Tooth Wash.

Take of Carbolic Acid,	20 grains.
Alcohol,	1 drachm,
Eau Angelique,	1 pint.

Dissolve the Carbolic Acid in the Alcohol and add the Eau Angelique.

Remark.—Carbolic Acid may be added to any of the other Tooth Washes, in the same proportion as above. It makes a valuable addition in many cases, as it destroys the odor of decayed teeth and offensive breath.

Camphorated Tooth Wash,
(Carbolated).

Take of Carbolate of Camphor (see
p. 25, Oct., 1878, Supp.), 1 drachm,
Eau Angelique, 1 pint.

Mix.

Remark.—The Carbolated Camphor may also be added to the Arnica Tooth Wash, Dentigonia, Sozodont, or Saponaceous Tooth Wash. It is a valuable disinfectant for offensive breath or decayed teeth, smoking, etc.

COLORS FOR SHOW-BOTTLES.

The formulæ which have been published for show-bottle colors, are nearly all inexpedient or unreliable, and the colors made from them are mostly unstable or unsatisfactory.

The following simple directions and formulæ are therefore given, trusting that they may be of benefit to many druggists :

Soft water, rain water, or distilled water, only, should be used for show-bottle colors, as "hard water" soon causes precipitates.

If liable to freeze, in cold weather, 20 per cent. of alcohol may be added to them, but it is unnecessary except for this purpose.

Filtering properly is of the greatest importance, as the colors, to be satisfactory, must be perfectly transparent.

To accomplish this, some powdered charcoal should be sprinkled in the filtering paper before beginning the operation, and the color should be passed through the filter two or three times, or until bright and clear. Powdered glass, sand, and other ingredients are recommended by some to filter the colors through, but they are not very satisfactory, and are entirely unnecessary, if the above directions are followed.

The following colors and combinations are those usually desired by the druggists, but others can be made at will.

Dark or deep colors in the large globes are not generally desirable, but are used in the smaller top globes with good effect.

SHOW-BOTTLE COLORS.

Amber. Lemon or Orange.

Any shade of color that may be desired, from a Light Lemon or Amber, to a Deep Orange, may be made by taking

Chromic Acid,	5 to 60 grains,
Water,	1 gallon.

Dissolve and filter as directed.

**Camphorated Tooth Wash,
(Carbolated).**

Take of Carbolate of Camphor (see
p. 25, Oct., 1878, Supp.), 1 drachm,
Eau Angélique, 1 pint.

Mix.

Remark.—The Carbolated Camphor may also be added to the Arnica Tooth Wash, Dentigonia, Sozodont, or Saponaceous Tooth Wash. It is a valuable disinfectant for offensive breath or decayed teeth, smoking, etc.

COLORS FOR SHOW-BOTTLES.

The formulæ which have been published for show-bottle colors, are nearly all inexpedient or unreliable, and the colors made from them are mostly unstable or unsatisfactory.

The following simple directions and formulæ are therefore given, trusting that they may be of benefit to many druggists :

Soft water, rain water, or distilled water, only, should be used for show-bottle colors, as “hard water” soon causes precipitates.

If liable to freeze, in cold weather, 20 per cent. of alcohol may be added to them, but it is unnecessary except for this purpose.

Filtering properly is of the greatest importance, as the colors, to be satisfactory, must be perfectly transparent.

To accomplish this, some powdered charcoal should be sprinkled in the filtering paper before beginning the operation, and the color should be passed through the filter two or three times, or until bright and clear. Powdered glass, sand, and other ingredients are recommended by some to filter the colors through, but they are not very satisfactory, and are entirely unnecessary, if the above directions are followed.

The following colors and combinations are those usually desired by the druggists, but others can be made at will.

Dark or deep colors in the large globes are not generally desirable, but are used in the smaller top globes with good effect.

SHOW-BOTTLE COLORS.

Amber. Lemon or Orange.

Any shade of color that may be desired, from a Light Lemon or Amber, to a Deep Orange, may be made by taking

Chromic Acid,	5 to 60 grains,
Water,	1 gallon.

Dissolve and filter as directed.

Deep Blue.

Take of Sulphate of Copper (Blue
Vitriol), 2 pounds,
Sulphuric Acid, 8 ounces,
Warm Water, enough to
make 1 gallon.

Dissolve the Blue Vitriol in the Warm Water and add the Sulphuric Acid. Filter as directed.

Medium Blue.

Dilute the Deep Blue with an equal quantity of Water, and filter as directed.

Light Blue.

Dilute the Deep Blue with from four to eight parts of Water, and filter as directed.

Deep Green.

To each gallon of the Deep Blue add 10 to 60 grains of Chromic Acid (according to the shade of Green desired), and filter as directed.

Any shade of Green, from a deep Blue Green to a rich Olive, may be made by varying the quantity of Chromic Acid.

Medium Green.

To each gallon of Medium Blue add from 5 to 30 grains of Chromic Acid, or dilute Deep Green one-half with Water, and filter as directed.

Light Green.

To each gallon of Light Blue, add from 2 to 10 grains of Chromic Acid, or dilute the Deep Green with from four to eight parts of Water, and filter as directed.

Deep Red, Scarlet.

Take of Cudbear,	160 grains,
Nitric Acid,	4 ounces,
Water, enough to make	1 gallon.

Mix. Allow to stand twenty-four hours and filter as directed.

Medium Red.

Dilute the Deep Red one-half with Water, and filter as directed.

Light Red or Pink.

Dilute the Deep Red with from four to eight parts of Water, and filter as directed.

Violet.

Take of Cudbear,	40 grains,
Aqua Ammonia, 3 F.,	4 ounces,
Water, enough to make	1 gallon.

Mix. Allow to stand twenty-four hours, and filter as directed.

Wine Color.

Take of Solution Caramel (604), q. s.	
Water,	1 gallon

Add the Caramel Solution to the Water, until the desired color is obtained.

Burnt Sugar Coloring, Liquor Coloring, Sarsaparilla Coloring, are all the same, or similar to the Solution Caramel, and may be used.

By adding Solution of Caramel to other colors, Blue, Red or Violet, many combinations may be produced.

The Analine Colors,

Although very nice when first made, are not permanent, lasting only a few days. Some of them make very fine effects while they do last, however, and will repay the druggist well for the time he bestows upon them.

One new color, particularly, *Uranine* or *Fluorescene*, illustrates fluorescence very finely; *Aurine* is a very brilliant Golden Red; but all of the Analine Colors, on account of their refracting properties, are better to look *upon* than to look *through*, and so are not suited for show-bottles.

Two or Three Colors

Are sometimes desired in one bottle or globe, although in my opinion it is but poor taste. Should the druggist desire to arrange his colors in this way, Glycerin may be colored for the bottom, Water for the middle, and Naphtha or

Turpentine for the top.* If two colors only are desired, Water for the bottom, and Naphtha or Turpentine for the top.

If Glycerin is used for the bottom layer, and Water for the next, care must be taken to pour the Water in very carefully. Castor Oil may be used for bottom color.

PERCOLATION.

Much has been said and written in regard to percolation, but the few simple directions that, if properly followed, would ensure success in this process, seem to have been overlooked or omitted.

One of the most serious faults is with the percolators themselves, which are furnished to the druggists. They are made long, narrow, and with a neck so constructed as to dam up and utterly prevent the percolation if the drug is fine or snugly packed.

These percolators may, however, be used if arranged with a diaphragm, as directed below.

*Glycerin may be colored with Chromic Acid, Caramel, Chemic Blue, Aniline Colors etc., and Naphtha or Turpentine by Alkanet (red), by Cudbear (violet), and by some of the Aniline Colors.

The following simple directions, if observed, will overcome many of the prejudices that have arisen among druggists of limited experience, against the process of percolation :

1st. Choose a short, slightly tapering percolator, with as wide a mouth as you can find, and with an inclined shoulder instead of a round one.

Fit a diaphragm of perforated tin, wood, porcelaine, hard rubber, horn, or other convenient substance, so that it will rest on the shoulder of the percolator, and leave a little space between the shoulder and the neck.

Cut some pieces of thin cotton cloth a little larger than the diaphragm.

2d. After having reduced the drug to the proper fineness for percolation, moisten it uniformly with the proper menstruum in a wide-mouth jar, or other vessel that can be tightly stopped, and set aside for twelve hours. The object of allowing to stand is, that it may swell before packing in the percolator.

3d. Insert the diaphragm in the percolator, resting it on the shoulder, (see *B* in the cut, page 9), and place upon it one thickness of the cloth previously moistened in the same menstruum that is employed in making the tincture ; upon this put a layer of the moistened drug, pressing

it evenly, then pack the balance of the drug in the percolator, *always packing from the outside toward the centre*. When properly packed, put another diaphragm above it, and a weight upon the diaphragm to hold the drug in its position, and pour upon it the proper amount of menstruum; cover the percolator tightly to prevent evaporation, and when the liquid has begun to drop, stop the lower orifice, and allow it to stand from twelve to forty-eight hours before beginning the percolation.

Many druggists expect to make a satisfactory preparation by percolation, and have it finished in a few hours, when they know that from seven to fourteen days are required by maceration, and there is no doubt but this is one of the chief faults of the process, or rather of the way in which it is worked.

The menstruum must have sufficient time to dissolve the medicinal constituents of the drug or a good preparation cannot be expected.

4th. When the drug has remained the required length of time in the percolator, remove the cork from the lower orifice, and commence the percolation, adding fresh menstruum if required until the desired amount of percolate is obtained.

As much of the menstruum is retained in the

drug in the percolator, it is more economical to add water in the percolator to force out the last portion of the percolate or press out what remains with a tincture press. When water can be used, it is most convenient, but many drugs "soften" or "gum up" when water is added, and with such drugs the percolation must either be finished with the same kind of menstruum as was first employed, or pressure must be used to obtain the last portion.

ECONOMY IN PERCOLATING AND FILTERING.

Much loss by evaporation occurs when the ordinary methods of percolating and filtering are employed.

To obviate this difficulty, I have for a long time employed a simple contrivance which prevents any loss of spirit by evaporation or any loss of volatile principles by exposure. A cut of this device is given on page 373—it can be easily made by any druggist, and will cost only a small amount.

A is a wooden cover which fits on top of the percolator. To make it air-tight, a circle of wax or plaster of Paris may be spread upon the cover, so that the rim of the percolator will be embedded in it when it is placed in position.



B is a funnel tube, so bent as to prevent evaporation, through which fresh menstruum may be introduced into the percolator.

A little water or menstruum must always remain in the curve to prevent evaporation.

This tube may be omitted, but it will be found a great convenience.

C is a rubber tube attached at one end to a glass tube in the cover of the percolator, and at the other end to a glass tube in the stopper of the receiving bottle. This tube allows the air to pass from the receiving bottle into the percolator, and as the liquid fills the bottle, the air is forced from it into the percolator.

D is a rubber tube attached to the percolator that connects with a glass tube in the stopper of the receiving bottle through which the percolate passes.

By raising or lowering the receiving bottle with blocks, properly arranged, the rapidity of the percolation can be regulated, as it works on the principle of the siphon. If it is desired to percolate more slowly, raise the bottle by setting it upon a block, if more rapidly, lower the bottle.

By this simple arrangement percolation can be continued for any length of time without loss or trouble.

The same arrangement may be employed for filtering, only substituting a funnel for the percolator (see page 373). It is fully as important in filtering as in percolation. Colognes, etc., lose much of their odor by exposure, and much spirit is lost by evaporation during slow filtration.

DRUGS DIFFICULT TO PERCOLATE.

Many drugs present difficulties to the ordinary methods of percolation, and various methods have been suggested for treating them.

Since percolation has come generally into use as the process for exhausting the strength of drugs, the old process of our fathers, maceration, has been set aside as "old foggy" and worthless. Although this is true for most drugs, and no doubt is, true in theory, yet in practice, percolation is often difficult and tedious, and the product obtained is often of less value than maceration when properly conducted. This is *generally* the case, but every druggist can call to mind the drugs that have caused him trouble by percolation, and will no doubt agree that much has been sacrificed to the *theory* of percolation when applied to those drugs that are difficult to percolate.

Would it not be better to use such processes as are best suited to the nature of the drug being treated, without attempting to carry the percolation theory to the extreme.

Every druggist knows that it is almost impossible to percolate Squills, Colchicum, Gum Guaiac, Kino, etc., even with the addition of sand as the officinal formulæ sometimes direct.

Drugs that are difficult to percolate may be properly divided into those that "soften" and those that "gum." Of those that soften, Squills, Colchicum, Orange, Columbo, etc., may be cited as examples.

The strength of such drugs is best obtained by maceration with separate portions of the menstruum, and pressure, when admissible, as directed on page 152 of the FORMULARY. For ordinary tinctures, acetates, wines, etc., of such drugs, macerating with three portions of Menstruum will be sufficient.

Of those that "gum," Guaiac, Benzoin, Tolu, Myrrh, Opium, etc., may be cited as examples.

They are best exhausted by macerating in a tightly stopped wide mouth jar with separate portions of the proper menstruum.

They can be very quickly made by warming the jar and contents in a water bath for a few hours with each portion of the menstruum used.

Macerating with three portions of menstruum will be sufficient for ordinary preparations of this class.

Another class of drugs that are not difficult to percolate, but that absorb so much of the menstruum as to make their percolates expensive, may be classed as "bulky drugs," such are Arnica Flowers, Chamomile Flowers, Saffron, etc.

These may be treated by macerating with three portions of the menstruum and pressure as above explained.

STAMP-TAX ON ELIXIRS, ETC.

So many druggists have written desiring information as to whether elixirs and pharmaceutical preparations have to be stamped, that I append here the latest official information on that subject :

"(1.) That all patent and proprietary medicines and medicinal preparations and all such medicines, etc., for which any proprietary claim is made, real or pretended, must be stamped when sold, offered or exposed for sale.

"(2.) That officinal and standard medicines prepared according to formulas published in authorized medical books or journals, put up and labeled simply with the name of the article and the name of the

maker or compounder, are exempt from stamp-tax, without the formula and where found being printed or referred to in any manner upon such label.

“(3.) That official medicines, etc., put up in a style or manner similar to patent or proprietary medicines in general—the same being in retail packages, with labels attached stating diseases for which they are remedies, stating the dose, and giving directions for use, are liable to stamp-tax, unless, in addition to such matter as indicated above, there shall be also printed on the label the formula, and the reference to the standard medical book or journal where such formula is found, or a distinct announcement that the article in question is made or compounded according to a published formula, with a distinct reference to the standard authority where found, in the manner hereinbefore described. In this latter case, such medicines, etc., so put up, are not liable to stamp-tax.

“(4.) Unofficial medicines, or medicines, etc., made, prepared or compounded, but not in accordance with formulas published in any standard dispensatory or pharmacopœia, pharmaceutical journal, etc., are liable to stamp-tax, unless the exact formula is printed upon the labels attached to such articles and unless there is an absence of all claim of proprietorship in the making or preparing of the same.”

In explanation of these laws as applied to elixirs, syrups, etc. :

1st It is unnecessary to stamp any preparations used in preparing prescriptions, or in general dispensing.

2d. It is unnecessary to stamp any elixirs, syrups, etc., labeled with an ordinary strip label, or with any other label stating simply the name of the preparation, its composition, and the name of its maker.

3d. In using the "Standard Labels," a small label should also be used on the back of the bottle, showing the composition of the preparation, as the strip labels furnished do; and no claim of proprietorship should be made by the druggist; stamps are then unnecessary. The druggist's name at the bottom, as prepared by so and so, does not make a medicine proprietary; but his name at the head of the label, as "Smith's Elixir Calisaya," would subject it to stamp-tax, because of the proprietorship claimed.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric or decimal system of weight and measure is now coming somewhat into use in the practice of pharmacy in this country, and, judging from the recent action of several prominent medical societies, it is likely to be still further applied by physicians in writing prescriptions.

It is no more trouble for the druggist to pre-

pare medicines or dispense them by the metric weights than any other, as he has only to provide himself with the proper weights and measures.

The following tables show the method of writing the metric system, and its conversion into ordinary weight and measure.

The decimal *line* is sometimes used instead of the decimal *point* in writing prescriptions.

Metric Weights.

The gram is the unit of weight, and the decimals in the left hand column express parts of a gram.

Parts of a Gram.			
Milligram, written	0·001, is	0·015 grains,	
Centigram, “	0·01, “	0·154 “	
Decigram, “	0·1, “	1·543 “	
Gram, “	1· “	15·432 “	
Decagram, “	10· “	154·323 “	
Hectogram, “	100· “	1543·234 “	
Kilogram, “	1000· “	15434·348 “	

Remark.—The U. S. “Nickle” five cent piece, weighs 5 grams, and is 2 centimeters in diameter.

Metric Measure of Capacity.

The litre is the unit of cubic measurement, and represents 61·028 cubic inches, or 2·1135 pints, liquid measure.

Parts of a Litre.

Millilitre, written	0·001, is	16·231 minims,
Centilitre, “	0·01, “	162·317 “
Decilitre, “	0·1, “	1623·168 “
Litre, “	1, “	16231·680 “
Decalitre, “	10, “	162316·800 “
Hectolitre, “	100, “	1623168·000 “
Kilolitre, “	1000, “	16231680·000 “

The above measure is not largely used in writing prescriptions, most of them being expressed by weight instead of by measure. Cubic measure is also usually expressed by the following table instead of this one, by using the word cubic before the terms expressing the measurement, as “cubic centimeter,” etc.

Metric Measure of Length.

The meter is the unit of lineal measurement, and represents 39·370 English inches.

Parts of a Meter.

Millimeter, written	0·001, is	0·039 inches,
Centimeter, “	0·01, “	0·393 “
Decimeter, “	0·1, “	3·937 “
Meter, “	1, “	39·370 “
Decameter, “	10, “	393·707 “
Hectometer, “	100, “	3937·079 “
Kilometer, “	1000, “	39370·790 “

INDEX.

The figures, unless otherwise designated, refer to the number of the Formula.

A.	No.
ACID.	
Bromhydric or Hydrobromic.....	632
Hypophosphorous diluted.....	607
Phosphoric diluted.....	Page 5, 621
Aromatic Vinegar.....	731

B.	
Bases of Preparations.....	Page 6, 4
Bandoline.....	732
Bay Rum.....	733, 759
Beef, Wine and Iron.....	704, 705
Beef, Wine and Iron.....	Page 3
Bismuth, Ammonio-Citrate, soluble.....	Page 6, 8
Bitter Wine of Iron.....	709, 710
Blackberry Cordial.....	808
Black Draught.....	761
Black Wash, Improved.....	762
Blanc de Pearl, Liquid.....	735
Bloom of Roses, Liquid.....	734
Bromidio.....	813
Brown Mixture, Improved.....	763
Burnt Sugar Coloring.....	604

C.	
Camphor Chloral.....	800
Camphor Ice.....	736
Camphor Julip.....	764
Camphorated Oil.....	765
Caramel.....	604
Carbolate of Iodine, Inhalant.....	816
Carmine Coloring.....	605
Cathartic Elixir.....	836
Chemical Food.....	682
Chloroform Liniment.....	766
Chlorodyne.....	767
Chlorodynia.....	806
Cocoa Cream.....	757
Cod Liver Oil, Tasteless.....	247
Cod Liver Oil, with Lime.....	248
Cod Liver Oil Mixture.....	262, 263

	No.
Cod Liver Oil and Glyconin.....	269
(For other Cod Liver Oil Preparations, see Emulsions.)	
Cold Cream.....	737
Cologne, <i>First Quality</i>	738
Cologne, <i>Second Quality</i>	739
COLORING.....	26
Brown.....	604
Red.....	605
Yellow.....	791, 792
Compound Syrup Tar.....	862
Compound Syrup Tolu.....	861
Compound Syrup Wild Cherry.....	863
Compound Syrup White Pine.....	869
Cough Balsam.....	866
Cough Honey.....	864
Cream, Oriental.....	Page 267
Creasote Liniment.....	768
Croton Oil Liniment.....	769
Curacea Cordial.....	794
"Cure for Consumption".....	861

D.

Dewee's Tincture Guaiac.....	770
Dilysed Iron.....	634, 635
Dissolving Citrate of Bismuth.....	8
Dissolving Citrate of Iron.....	9
Dissolving Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	10
Dissolving Quinia.....	11
Dissolving Strychnia.....	13
Dissolving Salts in Crystals.....	14
Dissolving other Salts.....	15
Doses.....	28

E.

ELIXIRS.....	Page 24
Base of.....	31
Requiring Percolation.....	36
Sample.....	34
Acetate of Potassium.....	37
Aconite Root.....	38
Anise.....	39
Arsenic.....	40
Arsenic, Chloride of, and Iron.....	826
Arsenic, Iron and Cinchonidia.....	835
Arsenic, Iron and Quinia.....	232, 832
Arsenic and Strychnia.....	41
Arsenic and Quinia.....	42
Arsenic, Quinia and Strychnia.....	43
Assafoetida.....	44
Atropia.....	45
Beef.....	46
Beef and Iron.....	47

ELIXIR.	No.
Belladonna.....	48
Berberina and Iron.....	825
Bismuth.....	49
Bismuth and Strychnia.....	50
Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.....	51
Blackberry Root.....	52
Black Cohosh.....	53
Black Cohosh Compound.....	54
Bromide of Ammonium.....	55
Bromide of Calcium.....	56
Brom-Iodide of Calcium Compound.....	57
Bromide Chloral.....	222
Bromide of Iron.....	58
Bromide of Morphia.....	59
Bromide of Potassium.....	60
Bromide of Quinia.....	61
Bromide of Sodium.....	62
Buchu.....	63
Buchu Compound.....	64
Calisaya Bark.....	65
Calisaya or Cinchona.....	66
Calisaya and Bismuth.....	67
Calisaya, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	68
Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	69
Calisaya Ferriphosphated.....	70
Calisaya or Cinchona Ferrated.....	71
Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.....	72
Calisaya or Cinchona, Iron and Bismuth.....	73
Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	74
Calisaya Bark and Strychnia.....	75
Calisaya Bark, Pyrophosph. of Iron and Strychnia.....	76
Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia.....	77
Calisaya or Cinchona, Iron and Strychnia.....	78
Calisaya Bark, with Tincture Muriate of Iron.....	79
Calisaya Bark, with Protoxide of Iron.....	80
Calisaya Bark and Extract of Beef.....	82
Calisaya Bark and Iron, with Extract of Beef.....	83
Calisaya Bark, Iron and Bismuth, with Ext. Beef.....	84
Calisaya Bark, Iron and Strychnia, with Ext. Beef.....	85
Calisaya Bark, with Lactopeptine.....	139
Calisaya and Iron, with Lactopeptine.....	140
Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth, with Lactopeptine.....	141
Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia, with Lactopeptine ..	142
Calisaya Bark and Pepsin.....	86
Calisaya, Bismuth and Pepsin.....	87
Calisaya, Iron and Pepsin.....	88
Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Pepsin.....	89
Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia, with Pepsin.....	90
Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia with Pepsin.....	91
Calisaya with Hypophosphites.....	92
Calisaya with Lactophosphate of Lime.....	93
Calisaya with Phosphates Compound.....	94, 227
Capsicum.....	95
Cathartic Compound.....	96

ELIXIR	No.
Cathartic or Laxative.....	836
Chlorate of Potassium.....	97
Chloride of Iron.....	153
Chloride of Iron and Arsenic.....	826
Chloroform.....	98
Cinchonidia.....	105
Cinchonidia, Iron and Arsenic.....	835
Cinchonidia and Iron.....	833
Cinchonidia, Iron and Strychnia.....	834
Citrate of Caffea.....	99
Citrate of Iron.....	100
Citrate of Iron and Quinia.....	101
Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.....	102
Citrate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	103
Citrate of Lithium.....	104
Cincho Quinine.....	106
Comum and Iron.....	219
Corrosive Sublimate.....	220
Corydalis.....	225
Corydalis Compound.....	226
Curacao.....	157
Cyanide of Potassium.....	221
Damiana.....	229
Dandelion Compound.....	107
Digitalis.....	120
Dialysed Iron.....	827
Diuretic.....	224
Ergot.....	108
Eucalyptus Compound.....	228
Ferrated Cordial.....	186
Gelsemium.....	109
Gentian.....	110
Gentian Ferriphosphated.....	111
Gentian and Iron.....	111
Gentian Ferrated.....	112
Gentian and Bismuth.....	113
Gentian, Iron and Bismuth.....	114
Gentian and Strychnia.....	115
Gentian, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	116
Gentian, Iron and Strychnia.....	117
Gentian with Tincture Chloride of Iron.....	118
Gentian with Tinct. Chloride of Iron and Quinia.....	119
Gentian with Tinct. Chlor. Iron and Lactopeptine.....	143
Grindelia Robusta.....	230
Guarana.....	121
Helonias Compound.....	122
Hops.....	123
Hydrastis.....	124
Hydrate of Chloral.....	125
Hypophosphites Compound.....	126
Hyoscyamus.....	127
Iodide of Calcium.....	128
Iodide of Iron.....	129
Iodide of Potassium.....	130

ELIXIR	No.
Iodo-Bromide of Calcium Compound.....	67
Ignatia.....	131
Ipecac.....	132
Ipecac and Opium.....	156
Iron, Quinia and Arsenic.....	232, 832
Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	188, 831
Jaborandi.....	231
Lactate of Iron.....	828
Lactophosphate of Iron.....	133
Lactophosphate of Lime.....	134
Lactophosphate Iron and Lime.....	135
Lactophosphate Lime with Pepsin.....	136
Lactophosphate Lime, Pepsin and Pancreatine.....	137
Lactopeptine.....	138
Lactopeptine Combinations.....	144
Laxative.....	148, 233, 836
Leptandria.....	145
Licorice Compound.....	234
Lobelia Compound.....	146
Lupuline.....	147
Mandrake Compound.....	149
Matteo Compound.....	150
Morphia.....	151
Muriate of Ammonia.....	152
Muriate of Iron, tasteless.....	153
Neutralizing.....	193
Nux Vomica.....	154
Opium.....	155
Opium and Ipecac.....	156
Orange.....	157
Pancreatine.....	158
Pancreatine and Pepsin.....	159
Pancreatine, Pepsin and Bismuth.....	160
Pepsin.....	161, 162
Pepsin and Bismuth.....	163
Pepsin and Lactic Acid.....	164
Pepsin and Strychnia.....	165
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	166
Pepsin and Iron.....	167
Pepsin, Bismuth and Iron.....	168
Pepsin, Bismuth, Iron and Strychnia.....	169
Pepsin, Iron and Strychnia.....	170
Pepsin and Quinia.....	171
Pepsin, Quinia and Bismuth.....	236
Pepsin, Quinia and Strychnia.....	829
Pepsin and Wafer Ash.....	237, 596
Paullinia.....	172
Phosphorus.....	173
Phosphoric Acid.....	174
Phosphates Compound and Calisaya (Wheeler's).....	227
Phosphate of Iron (Acid).....	175
Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine.....	228
Phosphate of Iron and Cinchonidia.....	833
Phosphate of Iron, Cinchonidia and Arsenic.....	855

ELIXIR.	No.
Phosphate of Iron, Cinchonidia and Strychnia.....	834
Phosphate of Iron and Quinia (Acid).....	176
Phosphate of Iron and Quinia (Neutral).....	187
Phosphate of Iron and Quinia.....	830
Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia (Acid)....	177
Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia (Neutral)...	188
Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	831
Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Arsenic.....	832
Phosphate of Lime.....	178
Phosphates Compound (Chemical Food).....	179
Pink Root Compound.....	180
Propylamin.....	181
Propylamin Chloride.....	182
Protoxide of Iron.....	183
Protoxide of Iron and Iodide of Calcium.....	184
Protoxide of Iron and Iodide of Potassium.....	185
Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	186
Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinia.....	187, 830
Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinia and Arsenic....	232, 832
Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia... 188,	831
Quinia.....	189
Quinia, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	235
Rhubarb.....	190
Rhubarb and Magnesia.....	191
Rhubarb, Colombo and Iron.....	192
Rhubarb and Potassa.....	193
Salicylic Acid.....	223
Salicylate of Propylamin.....	837
Sarsaparilla Compound.....	194
Scilla Compound.....	195
Senna Compound.....	196
Santonine.....	197
Stillingia Compound.....	198
Strychnia.....	199
Svapnia.....	200
Taraxacum Compound.....	201
Tartar Emetic.....	202
Valerianate of Ammonium.....	203
Valerianate of Ammonium, with Hydrate of Chloral	204
Valerianate of Ammonium and Iron.....	205
Valerianate of Ammonium and Morphia.....	206
Valerianate of Ammonium and Quinia.....	207
Valerianate of Ammonium and Strychnia.....	208
Valerianate of Iron.....	209
Valerianate of Morphia.....	210
Valerianate of Quinia.....	211
Valerianate of Strychnia.....	212
Valerianate of Zinc.....	213
Veratrum Viride.....	214
Wild Cherry.....	215, 838
Wild Cherry and Iron.....	216, 839
Wild Cherry Ferriphosphated.....	216, 839
Wild Cherry Ferrated.....	217

ELIXIR.	No.
Wild Cherry Compound.....	218
Yerba Santa.....	840
Damiana, Iron and Nux Vomica.....	872
Coca.....	873
Sedative.....	874
Ferriphosphated Hydrastis.....	875
Ferriphosphated Hydrastis with Bismuth.....	876
Ferriphosphated Hydrastis with Strychnia.....	877
Lactopeptine and Bismuth.....	878
Lactopeptine, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	879
Wild Cherry, Calisaya and Lactophosphates.....	880
EMULSIONS.....	Page 113, 240
Making.....	242
Use of.....	241
Acacia Mucilage Syrup.....	243
Stronger Lime Water.....	245
Balsam Capiba.....	266
Balsam Fir.....	267
Caster Oil.....	246
Cod Liver Oil.....	247
Cod Liver Oil with Lime.....	248
Cod Liver Oil Ferrated.....	249
Cod Liver Oil and Glyconin.....	269
Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.....	250, 262
Cod Liver Oil with Iodine.....	251
Cod Liver Oil Iodo-Ferrated.....	252
Cod Liver Oil with Iodide of Potassium.....	253
Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime.....	255, 257
Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Iron.....	254
Cod Liver Oil with Lactophos. of Iron and Lime.....	256
Cod Liver Oil with Extract of Malt.....	270
Cod Liver Oil Phosphorated.....	268
Cod Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime.....	258, 259
Cod Liver Oil with Phosphates Compound.....	260, 263
Cod Liver Oil with Pancreatine.....	261
Cod Liver Oil with Wild Cherry.....	271
Cod Liver Oil with Phos. of Lime and Wild Cherry.....	271
Olive Oil.....	264
Turpentine.....	265
Hospital Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.....	273
Cod Liver Oil with Dialysed Iron.....	274
Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphates of Lime & Soda.....	275
ESSENCES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.....	Page 131, 286
Process for making.....	281
ESSENCE OR EXTRACT.	
Almonds, Bitter.....	282
Allspice.....	300
Aniseed.....	283
Apple.....	321

ESSENCE OR EXTRACT.	No.
Banana.....	322
Bay	284
Berg-mot.....	285
Blackberry.....	323
Calamus (Sweet Flag).....	286
Caraway.....	287
Cardamom.....	288
Cassa.....	289
Cedar.....	290
Celery.....	291
Cinnamon.....	Page 4, 292
Citronella.....	293
Cloves.....	294
Coffee Extract Coffee).....	295
Coriander.....	296
Fennel.....	297
Ginger Ale.....	842
Hemlock.....	298
Jamaica Ginger.....	851
Juniper.....	299
Lavender.....	Page 4, 300
Lemon.....	Page 4, 301
Mead.....	845
Nectar.....	324
Nutmeg.....	802
Orange.....	Page 4, 303
Orgeat.....	325
Pear.....	326
Pennyroyal.....	304
Peppermint.....	Page 4, 305
Peruvian Beer.....	848
Pimenta, Allspice.....	305
Pineapple.....	807
Quince.....	327
Raspberry.....	308
Rose.....	309
Rosemary.....	310
Root Beer.....	8 8
Sassafras.....	311
Spearmint.....	312
Spruce.....	313
Sarsaparilla.....	314
Strawberry.....	315
Or Extract Orris.....	316
Or Extract Tonic.....	317
Or Extract Vanilla.....	318
Wintergreen.....	319
Wormwood.....	320

	No.
Expectorant.....	865
Extract Coffee.....	295
Extract Orris.....	316
Extract Tonca.....	317
Extract Vanilla.....	Page 147, 318
Extract Vanilla (Artificial).....	328
Extract for Havana Cigar Flavoring.....	329

F.

Face Powder.....	740
Face Powder (Violet).....	741
Flemming's Tincture Aconite Root.....	771
Florida Water.....	858
FILTERING.....	16
Fluid Extracts.....	347
To Remove Tannin.....	18
Pepsin Preparations.....	19
Preparations containing Strychnia.....	20
Filters.....	17
Fineness of Drugs.....	6, 336
Flavoring.....	29
Flavoring, Prepared.....	30
Flavoring Oils.....	2
Flavoring for Cigars.....	329
Fly Paper Poison.....	819
Fly Paper, Sticky.....	818

FLUID EXTRACTS, Page	
148.....	330
Class A.....	348
Class B.....	374
Class C.....	473
Hints & Suggestions, page.....	156
Making by Percola- tion, etc.....	332
Making by Repercola- tion, etc.....	333
Making by Pressure..	334
Making by Combina- tion Process.....	335
Making from Mucilag- inous Drugs.....	337
Making from Resinous Drugs.....	338
Making from Drugs with Volatile Oils..	340
Making when pressure is used.....	346
Making, Maceration..	341
Packing the Percola- tor.....	344

FLUID EXTRACTS.	
Percolators to be used	345
Using Acids.....	343
Using Ether.....	338
Using Glycerin.....	342
Fluid Extract Aconite Leaf.....	375
Aconite Root.....	349
Agrimony.....	376
Aloes Compound.....	547
Allspice.....	377
American Hellebore..	350
Angelica Root.....	351
Arnica.....	378
Avens Root.....	474
Balmony.....	475
Barberry Bark.....	476
Bayberry Bark.....	379
Belladonna Leaf.....	381
Belladonna Root.....	380
Beth Root.....	477
Bittersweet.....	479
Bladder Wrack.....	572
Black Alder.....	480
Blackberry.....	481

FLUID EXTRACT.	No.	FLUID EXTRACT.	No.
Blackberry Comp'nd.	578	Cunderango.....	498
Black Cohosh.....	382	Damiana.....	569
Black Cohosh Comp.	549	Dandelion.....	500
Black Hellebore.....	386	Dandelion Compound.	554
Black Pepper.....	352	Dandelion and Senna	555
Bloodroot.....	383	Digitalis.....	407
Blue Cohosh.....	384	Dogwood Bark.....	501
Blue Flag.....	385	Dwarf Elder.....	408
Boneset.....	387	Elder Flowers.....	409
Broom Top.....	487	Elecampare.....	410
Buchu.....	353	Ergot.....	502
Buchu Compound.....	550	Eucalyptus.....	411
Buck-thorn.....	388	Fireweed.....	358
Bugleweed.....	482	Frostwort.....	503
Burdock.....	483	Garden Oelandine...	604
Butternut Leaf.....	484	Gelseminum.....	359
Butternut Bark.....	485	Gentian.....	505
Button Snake Root...	486	Gentian Comp.....	558
Calabar Bean.....	354	Ginger.....	360
Canella.....	389	Golden Rod.....	413
Cannabis Indica.....	355	Golden Seal.....	412
Caraway Seed.....	391	Gold Thread.....	414
Cardamom.....	390	Gravel Plant.....	506
Cardamom Compound	551	Grindelia.....	570
Cascarilla.....	488	Guaiaac Wood.....	361
Cassia.....	392	Guarana.....	507
Catechu.....	439	Hardhack.....	508
Catnep.....	393	Hemlock.....	416
Cayenne Pepper.....	356	Henbane.....	415
Centaury.....	396	Hoarhound.....	418
Chamomile.....	394	Hops.....	417
Chestnut Leaf.....	395	Hydrangia.....	509
Chiretta.....	489	Hyssop.....	419
Cinchona Aromatic..	552	Ignatia.....	362
Cinchona Calisaya...	490	Ipecac.....	420
Cinchona Compound.	553	Ipecac and Seneka...	557
Cinchona, Pale.....	491	Indian Hemp.....	510
Cinchona, Red.....	492	Indian Hemp, White.	511
Cinnamon, Ceylon...	397	Jaborandi.....	571
Cleavers.....	493	Jalap.....	421
Cocoa.....	402	Juniper Berries.....	363
Colechicum Root.....	398	Kousso.....	512
Colechicum Seed.....	399	Ladies' Slipper.....	422
Colocynth.....	400	Lettuce.....	423
Coltsfoot.....	401	Licorice Root.....	513
Columbo.....	403	Licorice for Quinia	
Comfrey.....	404	Mixtures.....	574
Conium.....	405	Life Root.....	424
Coriander.....	406	Liverwort.....	425
Cotton Root Bark...	494	Lobelia.....	426
Cramp Bark.....	495	Logwood.....	514
Crane's Bill.....	496	Lovage.....	427
Cubebs.....	357	Lungwort.....	428
Culver's Root.....	497	Lupulin.....	362

FLUID EXTRACT.	No.	FLUID EXTRACT.	No.
Male Fern.....	515	Serpentaria.....	369
Mandrake.....	516	Skunk Cabbage.....	447
Mandrake Com.....	558	Snake Root.....	448
Marshmallow.....	429	Solomon's Seal.....	447
Marsh Rosemary.....	430	Spearmint.....	457
Matico.....	431	Spikenard.....	450
Mezereon.....	365	Squill.....	451
Motherwort.....	432	Squill Comp.....	566
Musk Root.....	433	Star Grass.....	533
Nux Vomica.....	366	Stillingia.....	452
Opium.....	517	Stillingia Comp.....	507
Orange Peel, Curacao.....	434	Stoneroot.....	534
Orange Peel, Seville.....	435	Stramonium Leaf.....	453
Orris Root.....	456	Stramonium Seed.....	454
Parcira Brava.....	518	Sumac.....	455
Pennyroyal.....	437	Sweet Fern.....	458
Peppermint.....	438	Sweet Flag.....	456
Pink Root.....	519	Tag Alder.....	535
Pink and Senna.....	559	Tamarac.....	460
Pipsissewa.....	520	Tansy, Double.....	459
Pleurisy Root.....	521	Thyme.....	461
Poke Root.....	522	Tobacco.....	537
Pond Lily, White.....	523	Tonca.....	462
Poplar Bark.....	524	Turkey Corn.....	536
Poppy.....	439	Turmeric.....	370
Prickly Ash.....	525	Unicorn.....	538
Pulsatilla.....	526	Uva Ursi.....	539
Quassia.....	527	Valerian.....	463
Red Clover.....	441	Vanilla.....	464
Rhatany.....	528	Veratrum Viride.....	371
Rhubarb.....	440	Vervain.....	465
Rhubarb, Aromatic.....	560	Wahoo.....	466
Rhubarb and Senna.....	561	Water Pepper.....	372
Rosin Weed.....	367	White Oak Bark.....	541
Rue.....	442	White Wood Bark.....	540
Saffron.....	443	Wild Cherry Bark.....	542
Sage.....	444	Wild Cherry Comp.....	568
Sarsaparilla.....	529	Wild Ind go.....	543
Sarsaparilla, Americ.....	530	Wild Turnip.....	467
Sarsaparilla Comp.....	564	Wild Yam.....	544
Sarsaparilla and Dan- delion.....	565	Wintergreen.....	408
Sassafras.....	445	Witch Hazel.....	545
Savin.....	368	Worm Seed.....	469
Skullcap.....	446	Wormwood.....	470
Seneka.....	531	Yarrow.....	471
Senna.....	532	Yellow Dock.....	472
Senna Comp.....	562	Yellow Jessamine.....	573
Senna and Jalap.....	563	Yellow Parilla.....	546
		Yerba Santa.....	573
Fluid Extract Hydrastis without Alcohol.....			575
Fluid Extract Wild Cherry (detannated).....			576

G.	No.
Ginger Ale.....	844
Ginger Ale Extract.....	842
Ginger Ale Syrup.....	843
Ginger, Jamaica, Extract.....	851
Glabrina.....	805
GLYCERITES.....	Page 170, 580
Albumen.....	584
Arnica.....	581
Borax.....	591
Carbolic Acid.....	582
Carbolate of Iodine.....	583
Gallie Acid.....	585
Hypophosphites.....	586
Iodine.....	590
Pepsin.....	587
Pepsin and Wafer Ash.....	596
Phosphorus.....	594
Quinia.....	588
Quinia and Strychnia.....	589
Tannic Acid.....	592
Tar.....	593
Yerba Santa Compound.....	595
Glycerite of Calendula.....	597
Glycerite of Lead.....	598
Glycerite of Tar Compound.....	599

H.

Hair Dye.....	Page 268, 742
Hair Gloss.....	743
Hair Lotion.....	746
Hair Wash.....	745
Hall's Solution of Strychnia.....	801
Havana Cigar Flavor.....	329
Hiera Piera Liquid.....	773
Hope's Mixture.....	774
Hunn's Life Drops.....	775
Hypophosphites, Churchill's.....	Page 7
Hydrated Peroxide of Iron.....	841

I.

Injection Brou.....	802
Iodine, Colorless Tincture of.....	590
Iodine, Carbolate of.....	583
Iodine, Carbolate of, Inhalant.....	816
Iodio.....	807
Iron, Tasteless Iodide of.....	129
Iron, Tasteless Tincture of.....	628
Iron, Hydrated Peroxide of.....	841

J.

Jackson's Cholera Mixture.....	776
Jackson's Pectoral Syrup.....	777
Jamaica Ginger, Extract of.....	851

L.	No.
Lait Virginal.....	750
Lactopeptine.....	Page 3
Lactopeptine Combinations.....	144
Lip Salve.....	747
Liquid, Dover's.....	156
Liquid Remet.....	810
Liquor Opii Compositus.....	618
Lotion, Granville's.....	613, 614
Lotion, Lugol's Rubefacient.....	611
Lugol's Solutions.....	610, 612

M.

Maceration.....	5, 346
Magendie's Solution Morphia.....	779
Magendie's Solution Iodine.....	780
Magendie's Tincture Strychnia.....	781
Making Fluid Extracts.....	347
Mead.....	847
Mead Extract.....	845
Mead Syrup.....	846
Measures and Weights.....	27
Menstruum, Percolating.....	35
Menstruums for Fluid Extracts.....	348, 374, 473
Milk of Almonds.....	748
Milk of Roses.....	749
Mucilage Syrup, Acacia.....	243

N.

Neutralizing Cordial.....	692
Neutralizing Elixir.....	193
Neutral Mixture.....	783
Norwood's Tincture.....	782
Number Six.....	784

O.

Oil, Camphorated.....	765
Oil, Phosphorated.....	785
Oils, Adulteration of.....	Page 378
Oils, Flavoring.....	2
Opium, Solution Compound.....	618
Oriental Cream.....	Page 267

P.

Pain Killer.....	784
Pepsin and Wafer Ash.....	596
Pepsin Making, Scheffer's Process.....	804
Percolating Menstruum.....	35
Percolation.....	5
Perfumes, to Restore.....	797

	No.
Peruvian Beer.....	850
Peruvian Beer Extract.....	848
Peruvian Beer Syrup.....	849
Phosphoric Acid Diluted.....	621
Phosphorated Ether.....	786
Phosphorated Oil.....	785
Phosphorus Compound, Tincture of.....	815
Powder Composition.....	787
Powder Tully.....	803
Preston's Salts.....	798
Preparations, Bases of.....	4
Preparations Containing Iron.....	3
Preparations Containing Strychnia.....	20
Prepared Flavoring.....	30
Proper Fineness of Drugs.....	6

Q.

Quinia, Dissolving.....	11
Quinine Wine.....	721
Quillaya, Tincture of.....	852

R.

Removing Tannin.....	Page 8
Removing Tannin.....	No. 21, 22
Removing Tannin from Wine.....	701
Rennet, Liquid.....	810
Rhubarb, Sweet Tincture of.....	809

S.

Saccharated Pepsin.....	804
Sachet Acacia.....	754
Sachet Heliotrope.....	755
Sachet Potpourri.....	756
Salts of Lemon.....	799
Salts in Crystal, Dissolving.....	14
Selection of Drugs.....	1
Smelling Salts (Preston's Salts).....	798
Soda Foam.....	852
Soda Mint.....	788
Soda Water Syrup.....	795

SOLUTIONS.....	Page 187, 600
Bromhydric Acid.....	632
Caramel.....	604
Carbolic Acid.....	606
Carmine.....	605
Chloride of Arsenic.....	633
Citric Acid.....	602
Citrate of Bismuth.....	8, 601
Citrate of Iron.....	9, 603
Citrate of Potassium.....	629

SOLUTIONS.	No.
Dialysed Iron.....	634, 635
Gutta Percha.....	619
Hydrobromic Acid.....	632
Hypophosphorous Acid, Dilute.....	607
Hypophosphite of Iron.....	608
Hypophosphite of Manganese.....	609
Iodine Compound.....	610
Lugol's Rubefacient.....	611
Lugol's Caustic.....	612
Lactophosphate of Iron.....	615
Lactophosphate of Lime.....	616
Lactophosphate of Manganese.....	617
Opium Compound, Squibb's.....	618
Pepsin.....	164
Phosphoric Acid.....	620
Phosphoric Acid Dilute.....	621
Phosphorus, Bromine and Iodine.....	631
Phosphate of Iron.....	622
Phosphate of Lime.....	623
Phosphate of Manganese.....	624
Protoxide of Iron.....	625
Pyrophosphate of Iron.....	626
Salicylic Acid.....	630
Strychnia.....	627
Strychnia (Hall's).....	801

Shampoo, Dry.....	Page 269
Sea Foam.....	Page 269
Solutions to keep on hand.....	Page 6
Sponges, Bleaching.....	796
Stoughton Bitters.....	793
Stoke's Liniment.....	817
Strychnia, Preparations containing.....	20
Strychnia, Dissolving.....	13
Stronger Lime Water.....	245
Sulphate of Cinchonidia, Dissolving.....	12
Sulphate of Cinchonidia, Using.....	Page 2

SYRUPS.....	Page 210, 640
Acacia Mucilage.....	243
Assafetida.....	642
Blackberry, Aromatic.....	643
Bromide of Iron.....	644
Bromide of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	651
Bromide of Morphia.....	645
Bromide of Quinia.....	646
Bromide of Quinia and Morphia.....	647

SYRUPS.	No.
Bromide of Quinia, Morphia and Strychnia.....	648
Bromide of Sodium.....	652
Bromide of Strychnia.....	649
Bromide of Strychnia and Morphia.....	650
Citrate of Iron.....	653
Citrate of Iron and Quinia.....	654
Citrate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	653
Citrate of Iron and Strychnia.....	655
Corydalis Compound.....	694
Dialysed Iron.....	853
Flavored.....	641
Ginger Ale.....	844
Hydrate of Chloral.....	657
Hypophosphites Compound, "Churchill's".....	663
Hypophos. Comp. Cinchonidia, Iron and Strychnia.....	854
Hypophosphites Compound with Lactopeptine.....	859
Hypophosphites Lime and Soda.....	662
Hypophosphite of Iron.....	658
Hypophosphite of Lime.....	659
Hypophosphite of Manganese.....	660
Hypophosphite of Soda.....	661
Hypophosphite of Iron and Lime.....	665
Hypophosphite of Iron, Lime, Soda and Potassa.....	664
Hypophosphite of Iron and Manganese.....	666
Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.....	662
Hypophosphite of Lime, Soda and Potassa.....	663
Iodide of Iron, Tasteless.....	667
Iodide of Iron and Manganese.....	670
Iodide of Lime (Calcium).....	668
Iodide of Manganese.....	669
Iodide of Starch.....	671
Ipecac (Improved).....	Page 7
Lactate of Iron.....	855
Lactopeptine.....	699
Lactopeptine Compound.....	858
Lactophosphates Compound.....	697
Lactophosphate of Iron.....	674
Lactophosphate of Iron and Lime.....	676
Lactophosphate of Lime.....	675
Lactophosphate of Lime and Pepsin.....	677
Lactophosphate of Manganese.....	693
Licorice Compound.....	696
Mead.....	846
Mitchella Compound.....	695
Morphia.....	672
Muriate of Ammonia.....	673
Pepsin.....	678
Peruvian Beer.....	850
Phosphates Comp. (Chemical Food).....	682, 698
Phosphate of Iron.....	679
Phosphate of Iron and Quinia (Acid).....	685
Phosphate of Iron and Quinia.....	856
Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia (Acid).....	686
Phosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....	857

SYRUPS.		No.
Phosphate of Lime		680
Phosphate of Manganese.....		681
Phosphate of Manganese, Compound.....		683
Phosphate of Quinia.....		684
Protoxide of Iron.....		687
Pyrophosphate of Iron.....		688
Pyrophosphate of Iron and Quinia.....		689
Pyrophosphate of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.....		690
Rhubarb and Potassa		692
Sarsaparilla Comp.....		860
Sarsaparilla Comp., from Fluid Extract.....	Page	7
Squills Comp., from Fluid Extract.....	Page	7
Stillingia Compound.....		691
Stillingia Compound, from Fluid Extract.....	Page	7
Tar Compound.....		862
Tolu Compound.....		861
White Pine.....		868
White Pine Comp.....		869
Wild Cherry Comp.....		863
by Percolation.....	Page	6
from Fluid Extracts.....	Page	7

T.

Tasteless Tincture of Iron.....	628
Tincture of Iodine, Colorless.....	590
Tincture of Turmeric.....	792
Tincture of Phosphorus Compound.....	815
Tincture of Rhubarb, Sweet.....	809
Tincture, Warburg's	814
Tincture White Pine	867
Toilet Preparations.....	Page 255
Tooth Powder.....	751
Tooth Paste.....	752
Tooth Wash.....	753

V.

Vinegar Aromatic.....	731
Violet Powder	741
Volatile Liniment.....	789
Vermifuge.....	811, 812

W.

Water, Florida.....	758
Water, Stronger Lime.....	245
Weights and Measures.....	27

	No.
WINEs.....	Page 240, 700
To be used.....	700
Removing Tannin from.....	701
Aromatic.....	702
Beef.....	703
Beef and Iron.....	704, 705
Beef and Iron.....	Page 3
Beef, Iron and Cinchona.....	706
Calisaya.....	707
Cinchona.....	708
Calisaya, Iron and Strychnia.....	711
Of Cotton Root.....	729
Iron.....	712
Iron, Bitter.....	709, 710
Pancreatine.....	713
Pepsin.....	714, 715
Pepsin and Bismuth.....	716
Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	717
Pepsin and Iron.....	718
Pepsin, Iron and Bismuth.....	719
Pepsin, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnia.....	720
Quinia.....	721
Tar.....	722
Wild Cherry.....	723, 726
Wild Cherry and Iron.....	724, 725, 727, 728
Coca.....	Page 252
Vitalized.....	Page 252

Warburg's Tincture.....	814
Wheeler's Elixir.....	227

Y.

Yellow Coloring.....	791, 792
Yellow Coloring for Lemon, etc.....	Page 4
Yellow Wash.....	790

ADDITIONAL INDEX.

	No.
AGUE CURES	Page 349
Ague Cure.....	917
Chologogue.....	918
Ague Syrup.....	919
Ague Pills.....	920
Anisette or Anise Cordial	885
ASTHMA REMEDIES	Page 338
For Internal use.....	894
For Inhalation.....	895
For Fumigation.....	896
Pastilles.....	897
Cigarettes.....	898
Cigarettes, Cubeba.....	899
Bismuth and Hydrastis Liquid	881
BITTERS	Page 334
Stomach.....	889
Tonic.....	890
Jaundice or Laxative.....	891
Plantation.....	892
Blood and Liver Tonic	888
Camphenyl	886
CAMPBOR ICES	Page 351
Carbolated Camphor.....	886
CATARRH REMEDIES	Page 340
Catarrh Remedy (powder).....	900
Catarrh Cure liquid.....	901
Cubeba Cigarettes.....	899
CEMENTS	Page 294
Glutina.....	820
Chrome.....	821
Aquarium.....	822
Lamp.....	823
Cod Liver Oil Phosphorized	916
Consumption cure	871
Cough Cordial	870
Compound Tincture Opium	883
Compound Tincture Ipecac	884
Cure for Dyspepsia	887
Colors for Show-Bottles	Page 365
Deodorized Opium with Nitre	882
Diarrhoe Mixture	883
Drugs difficult to Percolate	Page 375
Dyspepsia Cure	887
Economy in Percolation	Page 372
Hemorrhoidal Lotion	915

	No.
LINIMENTS	Page 341
Fluid Lightning.....	902
Iodide of Ammonium.....	903
Smartweed Compound.....	904
Wizard Oil.....	905
Pain Relief.....	906
Arnica Liniment.....	907
Ready Relief.....	908
Nerve and Bone.....	909
White Liniment.....	910
Liquid Bismuth and Hydrastis.....	887
Liquid Pancreo-Pepsin.....	913
Liquid Lactopeptine.....	914
Lotion Hemorrhoidal.....	915
Metric System of Weights and Measures	Page 379
Percolation.....	Page 369
Percolation, Economy in.....	Page 372
Percolation, Drugs difficult of.....	Page 375
Phosphorole.....	916
Phosphorus Rat Paste.....	911
Rat Poisons.....	811, 912
Rheumatism Remedy.....	893
Show-Bottle Colors.....	Page 365
Stamp-Tax on Elixirs, etc.....	Page 377
System, Metric.....	Page 379
Tooth Washes, etc.....	Page 358



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 00106876 6